The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG PROBABILITIES.

"Ethereal mildness," said the bard! Ahem!
Ah, yes, 'twas "wildness" that he meant it for;
Changed to the first, to make an extra "m,"
By the intelligent compositor.

The crisp umbrella's thin-ribbed bud expands
To catch sweet April's dew, tempestuous shed;
Man, in his indoor blitheness, wrings the hands
That fain would press bright pistol to his head.

A genial season's balmy zephyr howls,
And pensive clouds in daily dampness come,
Fraught with a joy for him whose common growls
Now turn to sprightly calls for laudanum.

Elysian flutters of the world's new breath
Make chatter him of overcoated ease,
While, with the weather tickled most to death,
He drifts and drips before northeaster breeze.

The radiant maiden feels the soft delight
Of fogs that toil beneath the veiling sun:
"When the fair earth," she laughs, "is thus bedight,
Oh, tell me when my shopping's to be done."

The unctuous matron, by the scene beguiled
To watch the casual snow come down and thaw,
Scarce is the same that erst so wintry smiled
At thought of any good in son-in-law.

Lo, shivering warblers from the southward skim,
To rest on boughs and twigs with moisture blue!
Swift we put on the "water-proof," with vim,
And don the quaint, elastic overshoe.

The spring is with us!—or at least, 'tis plain
Some sort of cooling fount is overhead—
Judged by the way it leaks in endless rain—
A spring?—A river!—sea!—it should be said.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

MARKETING PRODUCE—ASPARAGUS—STRAWBERRIES.

But few familiar with the ways of city markets are aware how much what may seem to be trifles have to do with the sale of produce. A farmer or gardener may take every pains in raising his crop, but if he sends his articles to market in a careless manner, his returns will be less than those of one who takes less pains in cultivating, and devotes more to preparing for market. There is nothing connected with market-gardening of more importance than the proper packing for transportation. The following article on the subject, prepared for the *American Agriculturist* by one of the most experienced commission merchants of New York, will be of interest and value to many readers of the COMMERCIAL:

CUTTING AND PACKING ASPARAGUS.

The earliest asparagus always commands the highest price, therefore it is best to commence cutting as soon as practicable. Early in the season, when it is scarce, it will sell with a larger proportion of white stalk, than it will later. When it is plentier customers demand that a greater length of stalk shall be green.

It will hasten the growth of the asparagus to run a plow, as soon as the frost is out, as near to the rows as practicable. Throw a furrow away from the plants upon each side, taking care not to wound the crowns. This will let the air and heat into the crowns and start them early.

The best knife for cutting asparagus is an ordinary eight inch butcher knife with the point cut square off, leaving the end about an inch and a quarter wide; this should be ground sharp like a chisel.

In cutting for very early market, cut the sprouts when they are three inches above ground; as the season advances let it grow to four or five inches. In cutting cut clean, taking all the "cullings" or small sprouts, as well as the large ones. If the weak and spindling shoots are allowed to grow they will take away the strength from the roots.

To cut, take the sprout in one hand and run the knife down close along side of it to the proper depth, move the handle away from the stalk and shove the knife down so to sever the stalk with a tapering cut. Care must be taken not to wound the young sprouts which are coming up all around the crown. After cutting, the asparagus should be removed out of the sun as soon as possible and be put into a tub of clean water and gently stirred to wash it, after which it is laid out to drain off the water. Use none but clear fresh water, as dirty water will discolor the sprouts, and if the water has been used the previous day it will be sour and hasten fermentation of the heads. In bunching all small shoots as well as those that have crooked heads are to be thrown out. Machines of cast-iron are now used for bunching which allow the work to be done rapidly and form a bunch of uniform size; this is a matter of importance, as asparagus is of more ready sale and commands a better price if the bunches are uniform in size. The bunches should be about eight inches long when "butted" or cut off at the butt, and the heads all even. There should be two ties, one placed about two inches from either end. The bunch must be tied so tightly that it will not loosen in handling after it has reached the market and dried out somewhat. Bass matting is the best material for ties, this and the bunching-machines being furnished by us, and we suppose by other dealers. If the bunches are to be kept over night before packing, dip the butts in clean water and stand them on end on a cold cellar bottom or upon grass or hay that has been thoroughly wet; do not sprinkle or wet the crowns or the green portions of the sprouts.

In handling the asparagus every care should be taken not to bruise the crowns or heads and to keep the crowns cool, as the gummy juice of these soon heats and spoils the whole.

In packing use crates that are ten inches high, and if shipping from a distance put some thoroughly wet grass or moss in the bottom of the crate, stand the bunches on end, butt down, and press them so tightly together that they can not move or shift in handling. The crates should have a tight bottom and ends; the sides may be tight half-way up, the rest of the sides and the tops are slatted. This keeps the butts moist, and the tops dry and cool. Nail corner-pieces on the crates and cleats on the top at each end in order to keep the crates apart during shipment and allow of a circulation of air. Mark the number of bunches of prime and culls on each crate.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry-culture is now receiving at the hands of fruit-growers greater attention than that of any other of the small fruits. Leaving the discussion of varieties, soils, and planting, to the journals, we wish to give some suggestions in regard to picking, packing, shipping, etc., which if properly observed will be of great advantage to both shipper and dealer.

The crates and packages should be neat, clean and uniform, as very much depends upon making a good show to attract the eye of the buyer. This is an important matter, as neat, tidy, uniform crates and baskets improve the looks of the fruit, and that thus packed will sell in preference to that in the old, ungainly, and ill-shaped packages. Our first-class dealers do not like to have rough-looking parcels about their places, hence such are the last sold and consequently at reduced prices. The crates and baskets must be well-ventilated, as fruit that has sufficient circulation of air through it to keep it cool, will keep longer and be brighter than that in close packages. The round-top ventilated cup is decidedly the best in use and is being generally adopted by our most experienced fruit-growers. The crates should be slatted or otherwise ventilated, and have angle-pieces each way, and one across each end upon the bottom. These pieces, which should be of half-inch stuff, preserve a space between the crates so that during shipment there will be circulation of air all around them. Crates that are bound with strips of iron, when placed together in the cars or on the boats lie so close together that there is no ventilation and the fruit is spoiled. Crates containing forty-five or sixty pints are the most desirable size to use. For quarts, twenty-four or thirty-six crates are large enough. When too large the crates are so heavy that the fruit is liable to be bruised by loading and unloading. The old-fashioned tight chests with tight square boxes are entirely unfit for shipping fruit and should be discarded. We advise all shippers to procure at once round-top ventilated cups or baskets and open crates, as the difference in price received for the fruit will often, in one shipment, justify the outlay.

In picking, too much care can not be taken in regard to the point of ripeness. The fruit should not be too ripe, but firm and hard. If to be sold within twelve hours after picking it can be of full color and ripe, but *not soft*. If it is to be a longer time than this on the way it should not be so ripe when picked *i. e.*, the berry should not be full colored but a little lighter on the under side, as it will ripen on the way. Each picker is to be provided with a tray or box made of light material which will hold four to eight baskets or cups. The pickers must be cautioned to pick clean every day, as if it is not picked regularly some of the fruit will become too soft, and if these are mixed with the hard berries they will mash and spoil the whole. A single over-ripe berry will spoil the whole basket. When the baskets are filled they are to be carried to the shade to cool, or to the packing-shed to be assorted and arranged for packing. In assorting, every unripe and soft berry must be thrown out, and the baskets or cups be well filled. The fruit should be assorted as much as possible in picking so as to avoid any more handling than is necessary. Small and inferior berries should be put in cups by themselves and packed in separate crates, which are to be marked "seconds," with chalk. Put no leaves in the bottom of the cups. Before packing set the fruit in the shade, where there is a free circulation of air, so that it may be thoroughly cooled off. In finishing off the cups turn the stem end of the berries down so as to hide the stem as much as possible. If the berries are sandy or soiled, as they frequently are after a heavy rain, put them up as such, and do not face the crate off with clean and fair berries. The "facing" or "topping" of fruit practiced by inexperienced growers is pernicious, and is one of the greatest difficulties the trade have to contend with. It inspires distrust among buyers, and is often the means of injuring the sale of carefully selected fruit. A reputation for putting up good fruit when once established is invaluable to the grower, and can not be too highly appreciated, as buyers learn the marks and buy accordingly.

Have each crate well marked on each end with a card upon which is the commission merchant's name in large distinct letters, in order to insure the return of empties by buyer. Have also the shipper's name and station in full on each end to prevent errors and facilitate the return of empty packages. The large dealers furnish shipping-cards and pasters free of charge to customers, and stencil-plates when ordered.

ROOTS AS MANURE.

It has been found that the roots of a good crop of red clover left in an acre of land after the removal of the crop weigh six thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, or from three to three and a half tons. The same examination gave the weight of an acre of rye roots at thirty-five hundred pounds, and of wheat roots at thirty-four hundred pounds. All of this matter is of course valuable for the use of such crops as may be grown during or after its decomposition. The well-known superiority of clover as a manuring crop, however, is not due alone to the greater amount of organic matter, taken mainly from the atmosphere, which its roots supply, but also to the position in which this matter is deposited. The roots reach deeply into the soil, and on their decomposition they serve to draw moisture from the lower soil, and by the decomposition of fertilizing matter to a considerable depth they induce the descent of the roots of other crops to a point where they are much more sure of a supply of moisture during dry seasons than they could be if nearer the surface. Then again, these deeply penetrating roots traverse parts of the subsoil not heretofore open to vegetation, and in their decomposition they produce a chemical effect on the inorganic substances that lie along their courses, and help to render them, too, serviceable for future crops.

THE GRAPE-VINES.

The sudden shutting down of winter occurred before all our vines were pruned. We found upon resuming the work this spring that with many varieties, such as Eumelan and Iona, the wood, although not dead, had not the lively look proper to it. Wherever the vigor of the vines has been weakened, severe pruning is the only way in which to recover lost ground. If vines start, fully rub out the majority of the buds and throw the strength into a few. Pruning before the leaves are well expanded will lead to bleeding; yet this is less injurious than is imagined, yet it is unpleasant, and if the buds are removed now the canes can be cut away later.—*American Agriculturist for May.*

WORK IN THE ORCHARD AND GARDENS.

In its "hints about work" for May, the *American Agriculturist* has the following:

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Planting.—By this time most of the labor of planting will be finished, though trees that have been heeled in can be safely planted out until the middle of the month.

Grafting is sometimes performed as late as this, though great care needs to be exercised to avoid making wounds in the tree which are not easily healed, as at this season the bark separates very easily. All wounds should be covered with melted grafting wax, shellac-varnish, or paint.

Young Trees planted out this spring need to have the soil kept mellow around the roots. Keep the soil of a young orchard plowed, and let some crop which needs constant culture be planted between the rows. Supply such an amount of manure for the growing crop that the young trees will not have their growth checked from want of nutriment.

Mulch.—A good mulch around newly-planted trees will be serviceable in keeping the roots from drying out. Salt-hay or anything which will prevent the sun from striking the soil around the trees, will answer, even if it be only a small heap of stones.

Seed-beds.—All seeds of trees and shrubs should be sown by the middle of this month, except those which require to be sown as soon as they ripen. Shade with lattice-work made of laths, and support the ends on bricks to allow the air to circulate freely around the seedlings.

Nursery Trees.—Attend to those budded or grafted last year, and rub off all shoots which have started upon the stocks before they become large enough to require cutting.

Insects must be destroyed if healthy trees are expected, and the earlier this is done the easier it will be to discover and take means to kill them. Canker-worms and tent caterpillars are most destructive to the trees; directions have been previously given how to destroy them, while the manner of entrapping the Codling-moth, so destructive of fruit, is given on page 184.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Currant Bushes.—The currant-worm makes its appearance this month and next, and the bushes should be dusted with powdered white hellebore as soon as it is discovered. Young plants ought to have been set out last month but they may be moved early this month if care is taken to mulch them properly. Keep the soil well-cultivated between the rows, and thin out the old wood.

Strawberries.—Plants mulched in the fall should be looked to to see that their crowns are properly uncovered, and those which were not covered will need a mulch of cut straw or leaves to prevent the rains from washing the soil upon the fruit, thus making the berries for the most part unsalable. See directions for picking and marking on page 181.

Grape-Vines.—Keep the new growth tied to the trellises to prevent the wind from breaking off the shoots. Layers may be made by bending down canes of last year's growth, and covering with earth; in the fall the roots will have formed on the plants, and they may then be taken up and set out.

Raspberries and Blackberries.—Cut off the old fruiting canes, if not done last fall, and burn, and tie up the new growth to stakes or wires.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Asparagus.—The crop will be at its height this month. Those who wish to market it will find directions for cutting and packing on page 182.

Beans.—Put in the early sorts of snaps when night frosts are over, and by the middle of the month it is usually safe to plant the pole varieties. The poles should be set first, and the beans then planted around them. The rows should be four feet apart, and the hills the same distance.

Beets and Carrots will need weeding and thinning as soon as the rows can be seen; the thinning of the beets answer for greens, and some persons sow a few rows very thick for this purpose only.

Cabbages and Cauliflowers.—Keep the early crops well hoed; sow seeds of the later sorts in seeds beds for late planting.

Celery.—Sow in seed-bed to furnish plants for setting in July; the dwarf sorts are preferable.

Corn.—Plant early sorts of sweet-corn as soon as all danger from frost is over. The best plan is to sow in drills three feet apart, and afterwards thin the plants to a foot apart in the rows.

Cucumbers.—Plants seeds in frames and in the open ground, using plenty of seed to allow the bugs a share. A frame like the one described in the April *Agriculturist* will be found very effective in preventing the attacks of the striped bug. A hand-light may be placed over a few hills to secure some extra early fruit.

Egg Plants.—These are very sensitive to cold, and should not be set out until the weather has become quite warm. If the plants are in pots they may be turned out and planted, so that they will scarcely feel the change.

Herbs.—Sow in seed-boxes, and when large enough to handle set out in rows 18 inches apart allowing 10 inches between the plants.

Lettuce.—Ground from which the first crop has been taken should be spaded and some other crop planted. Set out plants for use later.

Martynia.—Set out plants or sow seed in hills two feet apart each way; the pods make excellent pickles if picked before they become tough.

Melons.—Treat the same as recommended for cucumbers.

Onions.—Sow the seed at once if not already done; weed the beds which are already up. It is a good plan to sow a few radish seeds with the onions, as this will allow of their being weeded much sooner than if the onion-seed was sown alone.

Parsley.—Sow in seed-beds, and prick out as soon as large enough to handle. It germinates slowly.

Parsnips.—Thin and weed out the plants as soon as large enough.

Potatoes.—Cultivate and hoe as soon as they show above ground. A dressing of ashes or plaster will be found to promote the growth. Plant for late crops.

Peas.—Brush those varieties already up before they get large enough to fall down. Plant for medium and late.

Peppers require the same treatment as egg-plants.

Rhubarb.—Never cut the stalks, but give a slight twist and pull, and the stalk is easily separated from the plant.

Spinach.—Sow for late. Sow seeds of New Zealand spinach for summer use.

Sweet Potatoes.—Prepare ridges for the plants, and give plenty of manure; make the ridges 30 inches apart, and set the plants 15 inches in the rows. The plants can usually be bought so cheaply that it will not pay to raise them if but a few are wanted. Southern Queen is considered the best variety for Northern gardens.

Squashes.—Plant the first sort in hills 4 feet apart each way; for late varieties 8 feet is not too much. Use plenty of seed to insure a stand.

Tomatoes.—Set out when the weather has become settled and the ground warm, putting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart. In garden culture some trellis or support is needed to keep the fruit from touching the ground.

Manure.—Save every material from which manure can be made, and in a few years the soil will show signs of the care bestowed upon it in extra crops.

Weeds.—See that all due care is taken to prevent the weeds in the fence-rows and corners from going to seed, as the labor of the year will be lightened if no weeds are allowed to go to seed. The gardener is obliged to exterminate the weeds that grow among the crops, but he is very apt to neglect the road-sides, fence-corners, and such places, which keep up an abundant supply of weed-seeds.

FLOWER-GARDEN AND LAWN.

Lawns.—The lawn will need a careful raking, and afterwards to be rolled with a heavy iron roller. Before rolling sow grass-seed upon the bare spots where the turf was killed or injured during the winter. When the grass is long enough to need cutting, a lawn-mower is necessary, although a good mower can mow a small lawn neatly with a scythe.

Evergreens.—Plant this month, using every possible care not to allow the roots to become dry through exposure to the wind. Do not set so close that they can not develop into well shaped trees.

Flowers-beds on the lawn and in the garden should be spaded up and manured where necessary. Where new beds are to be cut in the lawn, drive down small stakes at short distances to preserve the outline.

Seedlings.—Set out young seedlings of annuals which have been started in hot-beds, and sow seeds in the open ground.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1873.

Public Building Commissions.

Owing to the local controversies growing out of the present system of recommending sites for public buildings, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to appoint no more commissions for that purpose. In the majority of instances, in fact it is said in every instance save one, of late, there has been exhibited the most decided antagonism on the part of the advocates of rival sites, and the Secretary has been compelled to step in and decide the matter, generally by the selection of an entirely different one. The commissioners in Cincinnati, as in other instances, have undertaken to select a site, and in so doing it would seem have brought themselves and the community into a very excited state. The correspondence between the department and certain members of the Cincinnati commissions has been decidedly spicy. The last letter of the Secretary will probably put a quietus to the wrangling. It is stated in the department that the only instance for some time in which the government and the commissioners were in perfect accord was in the case of the selection of the site for the Philadelphia Postoffice. Supervising Architect Mullett will leave here for Pittsburgh and Parkersburg, and the West, in about ten days, on business connected with projected public buildings.

Niggardly Pensions.

It is stated in military circles that Mrs. Canby, by the sudden death of her husband, has been left in reduced circumstances. Her pension will amount to no more than thirty dollars a month. While Congress has the effrontery to vote its members five thousand dollars, which they never earned, the same members grudgingly allow the paltry sum of thirty dollars a month to the widows of all officers, from the rank of Lieutenant Colonel or Commander up to General in Chief or Admiral. During the war, after a disgraceful wrangle, Congress allowed fifty dollars a month for two years to the widow of the gallant General Sumner, and later two thousand dollars a year to the widow of Admiral Farragut.—An officer losing both eyes in the service is allowed thirty-one dollars and a quarter. This niggardly sum, paid to the brave soldiers and sailors of the country, would indicate that Congressmen, if not republics, are ungrateful. In this fast age aspirants for honors of any grade seem to be lost to all sense of decency.

The Vacant Chief Justiceship.

The rush for the diplomatic honors of the Court of the autocrat of all the Russias is now seconded by the race of imaginary jurists for the dignities of the chief seat at the highest legal tribunal of the United States. The list in the latter *role* so far foots up Conkling, Edmunds, (now in Europe) Wm. M. Evarts, ex-Judge Curtis and Attorney General Williams.

Old Land Case Decided.

The case of Maguire versus Tyler, which has been in litigation for more than twenty years, and which involves the ownership of about seven acres of land in the city of St. Louis, was decided in the Supreme Court prior to its late adjournment. The land lies on the bank of the Mississippi, and has became very valuable. Both parties claimed under a patent from the French Governor of Louisiana, in 1794. After considerable opposition on the part of the Supreme Court of Missouri, the United States Supreme Court in the present instance has directed the issue of a writ of possession to Maguire, only the third writ issued since the organization of the Court. The Clerk of the Court has prepared the writ and sent it yesterday to Mr. Nicolay, the Marshal of the Court, now in Springfield. The Marshal will proceed at once to place Maguire in possession.

Inter-Oceanic Canal Survey.

Captain Selfridge, commander of the United States expedition to the Isthmus of Darien, to explore an inter-oceanic canal route, arrived here to-day and reported to the Secretary of the Navy. This second survey has turned out most successfully. The line of the canal has been shortened three miles, and the amount of excavation will be materially reduced by tunneling. Under the authority vested in the President, it is probable that a party of surveyors will be sent out next season to lay out the Napapi route. There are now English and French companies anxious to undertake this enterprise, but the American treaty gives us exclusive privileges. For Congress to refuse to act promptly at the proper time would be an irremediable national disgrace as well as loss.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1873.

Consulting with the President.

Secretary Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell, General Sherman, Attorney General Williams, Assistant Secretary Davis and Secretary Richardson had interviews with the President this evening. There was an informal conversation on the situation in Louisiana and the Indian country. It is understood that no decisive action was taken on either subject.

The Death of Oakes Ames

has given rise to considerable speculation in political circles here in regard to the unrevealed secrets of the Credit Mobilier speculation. During the gentle examination to which he was subjected by the committee of Congress last winter, a large amount of information came out inadvertantly, showing that the facts he did mention were but a very small portion of the *expose* which might have been made public. The anxiety of sundry prominent members of Congress pending the investigation, substantiated this impression, but it was Mr. Ames's desire, as the step had been forced upon him, merely to say enough to establish the veracity of his statements, and even then he endeavored to act with charity. Before leaving here for his home after the adjournment, Mr. Ames remarked that he intended to make such a disposition of the memoranda and accounts representing the Credit Mobilier transactions of members of Congress, so that after his death the aspersions which had been heaped upon him by some of the persons implicated, might be dissipated and his character vindicated. That famous memorandum book, which he treasured so carefully, would now be an interesting document. There is no doubt these books are in safe hands, and in due time, according to Mr. Ames's statement, may be made public. Should this come to pass, the second instalment of the Credit Mobilier scandal will far exceed the first. Judging from Mr. Ames's unsupported statements, the members of both parties in the late Congress implicated, were by no means few.

Interest on Called Five-Twenties.

In accordance with the law the interest on the fifty millions of five twenties of 1862, called in by the Secretary of the Treasury on March 1st, will cease on June 1st. So far not more than a half a million of these bonds have been presented at the Treasury.

The Louisiana Situation.

The following telegram from Gov. Kellogg to Wm. H. Clark, of this city, dated at New Orleans, to-day, shows the condition of affairs in that distracted State of Louisiana. The Governor says:

"Mounted State militia have formed a junction with Badger. Deblanc is disbanding his force. It is believed the difficulty there is at an end. Have carried every point."

Revenue from Cigars.

A comparative statement of the revenue from cigars in several of the leading tobacco districts shows the following increase for the first six months of the fiscal year of 1873: Philadelphia, First and Second Districts, $3,196,631; New York, First and Third Districts, $15,120,719; Cincinnati, $4,204,656; Wheeling, $1,170,350.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1873.

Corruption in Indian Affairs.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affair concerning the frauds and wrongs committed against the Indians, ordered to be printed by the late Congress, has just been completed by the government printer. These investigations were instituted under the House resolutions of January 8th and June 1st, 1872, and embraced the power to send for persons and papers, and with leave to report at any time on the condition and management by government officials or other persons of Indian affairs with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and other tribes, nations, bands or individual Indians, touching the subject of annuities, pensions, bounties, bounty lands and moneys paid under the treaties and laws of Congress. It is due to Mr. Shanks and the rest of the Committee to make public announcement of the fact that the important labors of this Committee, which have been submitted in a report of four hundred and seventy-two pages, giving a very full *expose* of the frauds and wrongs committed against the Indians, with many statistics of value in the management of Indian affairs, have been consummated with trifling expense. The report gives a startling exhibit of the gross corruption in the dealings of government officials with the Indians. As a preface to their observations the Committee state that "by this investigation and report the Committee hope to do something to rid the Indians and the Indian service of these heartless scoundrels who infest it, and who do so much damage to the Indians, the settlers and the government." The Committee make the following declaration as to the result of their investigation:

"Great frauds and wrongs have been committed with impunity in the past by means of exorbitant, fraudulent contracts for nominal services as attorneys, obtained by persons more or less familiar with the management of the Indian Office, either as agents or attorneys, by which the Indians were the sufferers, and which have caused much bad feeling and distrust between them and our government and people, and greatly retard the progress of the Indian in a civilization that they doubted. In fact, the investigation made by the committee shows that there has continually been, and now is, a class of avaricious and unprincipled claim agents and middle men who, for selfish purposes, defeat the mutual interest of the government, our people and the Indians, and plundering both the government and the Indian, disgrace the nation and our civilization and discourage and madden the Indian, destroying in him the hope of justice and a faithful observance of our agreements made in treaties on the part of the United States with them."

Alluding to the past history of the management of Indian affairs the report says: "And the Committee expresses its surprise and regret that the authorities controlling Indian affairs have heretofore neither directed their own attention nor called the attention of Congress to the great and revolting waste of the patrimony of the Indians, and the continued and serious difficulties between them and the white people, corrupt and corrupting middle men, who are shrewd enough to escape the evil results of their own villianies."

Mount Vernon Investigation.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Mount Vernon Association, at Mount Vernon, on May 14th, to investigate the charges which have been made in regard to the uses of the funds of the Association.

End of the Trouble in Louisiana.

A private dispatch from Governor Kellogg, dated at New Orleans last night, states that Badger has made DeBlanc disband his forces and has scoured the country for miles around St. Martinsville. The planters and best people rejoice that the insurgents are whipped and scattered. The court will adjourn there to-morrow. Badger and the militia will return immediately to the city. The United States troops will arrive there in the morning. There is no need of their presence except to aid the United States Marshal to enforce the decrees of the court. The whole St. Martinsville affair has been exaggerated to create excitement in the city during the absence of the militia, and is now regarded as a fiasco almost equal to that of Livingston parish.

Literary Vandalism.

The vandalism practised upon books in public libraries, by persons unfit to enjoy the privileges of a civilized community, has been the subject of considerable complaint of late. Within a few months this mutilation of works has been discovered to exist to a large extent in the Astor and Mercantile Libraries in New York. It has just been found that the same infamous conduct has been practiced, though to a less extent, on the works in the Library of Congress. A short time since it was discovered that an editorial of over a column in length was cut out of an old number of the London *Times*. Not many days ago a woman by the name of McLean, authoress of several books, was detected in mutilating her own and other books by cutting out certain portions and writing other matter in. Her operations were confined fortunately to no more than five books. The principal depredations, however, are upon engravings, the parties desiring them for illustration. Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, has prepared a bill, which will be submitted to Congress next winter, to prevent the mutilation of books in public libraries in the District of Columbia. In the British Museum in London, and the Bibliotheque Imperiale, now Nationale, in Paris, this form of piracy was largely carried on until a special library police was organized. At present in this country there are no means of punishing the class of offenders alluded to. Mr. Spofford's bill provides a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment from three months to three years for each offense.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1873.

Cessation of Hostilities in Louisiana.

The apprehensions of an outbreak in New Orleans have subsided, and to-day's official telegrams indicate a general abandonment of the recent active hostility towards the Kellogg government. It appears Badger is returning, and the late warlike operations have subsided into something like a restoration of order. Kellogg, alluding to his programme for the future, telegraphed here to-day:

"Although it will increase the expenses of the State government, it has been fully determined to promptly suppress the efforts of malcontents and disappointed politicians in fomenting disturbances throughout the State to affect the Northern mind. The State government is collecting taxes rapidly. The organization to assassinate prominent Republicans is now known in all its ramifications."

The Funeral of Chief Justice Chase

to-day was attended by all the principal officials in the city. Flags were at half mast on all the prominent buildings, public and private. All the Departments were closed, and at noon there was a general suspension of business. Owing to the imperfect manner in which the body was embalmed, the casket containing the remains was not opened since yesterday, and notwithstanding the fragrance emitted by the profusion of floral tributes placed about the catafalque in the Senate chamber, there were very perceptible indications in the atmosphere that rapid and advanced decomposition had commenced.

Personal.

Senator Cameron has been in the city for several days on private business and will return home to-morrow.

Consular Appointments.

After returning from the funeral of Chief Justice Chase this afternoon, the President made the following Consular appointments: Alfred A. Freeman, of Tennessee, at Prague, Austria; James M. Donnan, of Virginia, at Belfast, Ireland; Richard M. Brooke, of Virginia, at La Rochelle, France; Edward Abbott Vandyke, Consular Clerk of the United States.

THE MODOCS.

They Leave Their Stronghold, But Where They Have Gone a Mystery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The following has been received to-night:

LAVA BEDS, May 7, VIA. YREKA, May 7.—The Modocs made a sortie to-day on a train returning to camp, on what is known as the Island. They captured eleven mules and three horses, and burned three wagons. Three of the escort, private Burgwell, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, Evans, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, and Burns, Troop G, First Cavalry, were wounded while repulsing the sortie.

MAY 8, 8 A. M.—Capt. Lydecker, Engineer corps, and the artist who accomanies him, Mr. Maybridge, have, since their arrival, been actively engaged taking views and sketches of the topography of the Lava Beds. Mr. Maybridge has taken in all fifty remarkable views. The Modoc squaws who were taken prisoners at the first battle in the Lava Beds, April 15th, 16th and 17th, were forwarded yesterday by O. C. Applegate to Yainox reservation. Several large fires are burning in Jack's camp, within plain sight of this place.

MAY 8.—All the wounded convalescent will be removed to-day and placed *en route* for Fort Klamath, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Malding. Acting Assistant Surgeon, B. S. Ewing, is progressing very favorably under his wounds. Private Benham, Co. G. 12th Infantry, died on the evening of the 6th, in hospital, from the effects of wounds received on the 26th ult.

MAY 8, 4:15 P. M.—Day before yesterday two squaws, who lived in Fairchild's ranche, were sent out by him, through instructions from General Davis, to reconnoitre the position held by the Modocs at the time of their attack on Captain Thomas, to report as to their strength, and to ascertain if possible whether they had received reinforcements. The squaws returned yesterday, having been eighteen hours without water. They saw no Modocs, their idea being that Captain Jack had left for some other point where water could be obtained. On the receipt of this information the Warm Spring Indians of Donald McKay were ordered out with instructions to push forward to the point above alluded to to discover the Modocs. The large fires mentioned in the foregoing were signals from Capt. McKay that the Modocs had vacated their fortifications and had gone to some other point not defineable just now. The indications now are that the Modocs are entirely out of the Beds, but in what direction they have gone, or whether they have gone singly, in small bands, or *en masse*, it is impossible to surmise. The Warm Springs reported having found the bodies of Lieutenant Cranston and three of our soldiers. They also found two dead Modocs in the vicinity of the first mentioned. A portion of the command will go out to-morrow for the purpose of bringing in the bodies of Lieutenant Cranston and those who died with him on the field.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Wm. Fenning, arrived at Yreka to-night, and says he met Bogus Charley and a squaw at Four Mile creek, thirty miles northeast of Yerka, yesterday. Fenning advised him to give up his gun. Charley refused. He did not say where he was going, but said he was tired fighting two months ago. He had been stopping at Fairchild's Ranche, after leaving the Lava Bed. Other persons make the same report of seeing the warrior.

The remains of General Canby started from Portland to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A dispatch from Yreka states that the Modocs are known to be out of the Lava Beds, and are fleeing to the Goose Lake Country. The Warm Spring Indians and several scouting parties are in close pursuit. Six men from Yreka are on the trail of Boston Charley.

LATER—THE MODOCS STILL IN THE LAVA BEDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The following dispatch was received from Yreka to-night:

BALLS, May 11.—Wm. Hathaway, army packer, who left Gen. Davis's headquarters yesterday morning, arrived here last night, and brings the latest news from the camp, having started twelve hours after the regular courier. Donald McKay's Warm Spring scouts found the Modocs in the Lava Beds four miles south of their old stronghold, near the foot of Snow Mountain, where they are strongly entrenched.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—A courier arrived from Yreka at nine A. M. to-day with news of a battle. Hasbrouck's command repulsed the Modoc Indians. No particulars yet.

FEARFUL SCENE.

Two Murderers on Trial Make a Desperate Attempt to Escape From the Court Room.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—On the night of January 2d last, Mrs. Mary Ann Lampley, an aged lady, was murdered in this city, and her house robbed of several hundred dollars, during the absence of her husband. Some time afterwards Joshua Nicholson, who married a grand-daughter of Mrs. Lampley, and Thomas R. Whalen, *alias* Hallahan, were arrested, charged with the murder, and indicted. The case was removed to the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel, and the trial commenced at Annapolis on Wednesday last, and the evidence for the State and defense was concluded yesterday afternoon. During the trial Deputy Marshal Frey and Chief Detective Crone, of this city, testified relative to a confession of the murder made by prisoners. A special to the *American* from Annapolis this morning says that when the cell of Hallahan was entered it was found that he had worked the irons off both legs. Subsequently he was brought into Court with Nicholson and the trial was proceeding, the State attorney making his closing argument, when Hallahan suddenly sprang from the prisoner's box, and rushing at Deputy Marshal Grey, struck him violently over the head with a heavy piece of iron wrapped in a stocking. Hicholson also sprang out of the prisoners' box and rushed towards Frey, when an indiscriminating melee ensued. The scene was fearful and exciting. Detectives Pontier and Shaffen rushed to the rescue of Marshal Frey to protect him from the murderous assault of Hallahan, and to secure the two criminals. Hallahan was struck on the head and badly cut, the blood streaming over his face. Marshal Frey, although terribly wounded, was able to assist in subduing the prisoners, both of whom were soon overcome and handcuffed. After the excitement had subsided the trial of the case was proceeded with, and given to the jury at one o'clock, who soon returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

LOUISIANA WAR.

Warrants for the Arrest of the Commander of the Resisters and Others—Probable End of the Trouble at St. Martins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Marshal Packard telegraphs from New Orleans to Attorney General Williams that, having warrants for the arrest of De Blanche and ten other leaders of insurrectionary organizations, he called upon General Emory, who furnished a military force of two officers and forty men to make arrests. This force arrived at Brashear City by rail, but could not proceed at once to St. Martins for want of transportation by water. Their arrival there will, he believes, end the contest.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—The *Picayune's* New Iberia special says that Col. De Blanch has abandoned his camp at Fournels and mysteriously disappeared to the great consternation of Badger, who has mounted all the men he could and stationed detachments in different portions of the surrounding country. Forty-five mounted Metropolitans from Franklin are expected here to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Three companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, under Captain Bradford, left this evening for Brashear, to join the other troops there awaiting transportation to St. Martins. Gen. Smith will command the expedition.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 9.—One hundred and seventy United States troops, General Smith commanding, left by the steamer at eleven P. M, for St. Martinsville. All quiet.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Commandery of the State at Meadville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., May 12, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania convenes in this city to-morrow. Sir Knights will be present from all parts of the State, and full Commanderies from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Erie, Titusville, Oil City and other places. Each of the Commanderies will be accompanied by a band of music. Nearly every public building in the city is handsomely decorated to-night, and arches of evergreen span the streets. The grand parade will take place Wednesday afternoon. Special trains will be run on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

United States Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The United States Centennial Commission reassembled this morning. It was announced that Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, had accepted the position of Secretary. Mr. Prosser, the Treasurer, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to take such measures as may in their judgment be necessary to secure proper representation in the Exibition from the governments of China, Japan and other Oriental countries. Agreed to.

Mr. Goldsmith, of Vermont, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs tender to the American Medical Association such co-operation as may be necessary in reference to any International Congress, to entertain questions pertaining to medical matters, which they have inaugurated or may hereafter inaugurate. Adopted.

The Commission then adjourned.

Pennsylvania Fish Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 12, 1873.

Governor Hartranft has appointed James Duffy, of Lancaster county, Howard J. Reader, of Northampton county, and Benj. L. Hewit, of Blair county, Fish Commissioners, under the provisions of the act passed by the Legislature last winter. The Commission met to-day, and work will be commenced at once.

HALL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Confirmation of Reorted Failure.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALL.

Rescue of a Portion o' the Crew of the Polaris—Fate of the Remainder and the Vessel Uncertain—Statements of the Rescued Persons Discredited—Suspicion that Captain Hall was Murdered During a Mutiny.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 9.—The steamer Walruss arrived from the oil fishery this morning, with the news that the steamer Tigress had come into Roberts' Bay, nineteen miles from here, having on board nineteen survivors of Hall's Arctic Expedition. This party, which had been landed from the Polaris, were driven from her by a gale which burst her moorings, on the 15th of October, 1872, in latitude seventy-two degrees, thirty-two minutes.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 10—The following dispatch has been received by the State Department:

ST. JOHNS, N. B. May 9—Just returned from Bay Roberts. Captain Tyson reports having reached North latitude 82.16. Reached winter quarters in September, 1871, in latitude 81.38, longitude 61.44. Captain Hall died of apoplexy, October 18, 1871, and was buried about half a mile southeast of the ship's winter quarters. Crossing Kane's Polar sea, said to be a strait about fourteen miles wide, with the appearance of open water North. Left winter quarters August 12, 1872. Got on beam ends on the 15th of the same month, thence drove South to 77.35 in the ship, when, owing to the heavy pressure of the ice, the vessel was thrown up, and while landing, stores, &c., the vessel broke away from her moorings, with part of the crew, and drifted away. The vessel was last seen under steam and canvass making for the harbor on the east side of Northumberland Island. The Polaris is without boats. Of the two landed on the ice with Captain Tyson one was burnt to make water for the crew, and the other is now in Bay Roberts. The crew lost the vessel on the 15th of October, 1872, and were picked up last April by the Tigress in lat. 23.30, having been 197 days on the ice. No lives were lost. When last on board the Polaris she made no more water than during the past winter and fall, but had received heavy injuries to her stern, causing her to leak badly. The names of the crew here are Capt. Tyson, Fred. Meyer, John Herron, W. C. Kruger, Fred. Anthing, Gustavus Singuist, Peter Johnson, William Jackson, Esquimaux Joe, Hannah and child, Hans Christian, of Dr. Kane's expedition, wife and four children, youngest only eight months old. The Polaris is in charge of Capt. Buddington. The crew have lived on a few ounces daily, and latterly on raw seal, eating skins, entrails and all, for the past two months, and are all in fairly good health. Capt. Tyson does not expect the Polaris will get clear before July, if in condition to come home. There were fourteen left on board, with plenty of provisions. If the vessel be not fit to come home they can easily construct boats for their safety. All are provided for in Bay Roberts, and will come here on Monday.

T. N. MALLOY, U. S. Consul.

The following is a correct list of the officers and crew of the ill-fated Polaris: C. F. Hall, Captain, Cincinnati; Hubbard C. Chester, Chief Mate, Noink, Conn.; Sidney O. Buddington, Sailing Master, Groton, Conn.; Wm. M. Martin, Second Mate, New Jersey; Emil Schuman, Chief Engineer, native of Saxony, lived at Hoboken; D. Bessels, leader of scientific corps, native of Heidelburg, Prussia; Fred. Meyer, meteorologist of signal corps, Washington; John Wilson, second engineer, native of Scotland, lived in New York; Walter Campbell, fireman, native of Scotland, nephew of John Wilson; S. Bergreu, fireman, native of Hamburg; A. C. Tyson, ice pilot, Brooklyn; Charles Brunt, cook, native of Hamburg; John Porter, steward, native of Scotland; Herman Ecmons, native of Prussia; Henry Hobby, native of Prussia; Fred Antig, native of Prussia; William Jessup, native of Hull, England; G. W. Linguist, native of Sweeden; Joseph Mauch, J. W. C. Kruger, natives of Prussia; Peter Johnson, native of Denmark; Esquimaux Joe, wife and child. Captain Hall leaves a wife and two children, daughter and son, who are living at Cincinnati. Emil Schurman, chief engineer, has a wife living in this city. Joseph Mauch, of the seamen, was a brother of the celebrated African traveler Mauch.

SUSPICION OF MUTINY—SUPPOSITION THAT CAPT. HALL MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Dr. J. J. Hayes, Arctic explorer, in an interview relative to the failure of the Hall expedition, expressed the opinion that the Polaris was unfit for the service, and that the injury to the vessel was caused by defects in her build. Captain Hall, said the Doctor, was 464 miles from the North Pole. He (Hall) has proven what I have predicted long ago, that Smith's Sound was navigable a the true passage into the open Polar Sea, which he seems to have reached. Why he was driven back I cannot tell—probably by drifting ice fields or gales of wind; but I have no doubt that he had reached the Polar Sea. There is one remarkable fact about his explorations. He had constant sunshine all the time, and the survivors who were drifting down South were all the time without a ray of sunshine. I can't understand why the ship, when it was so near Northumberland Island, would draw up before the ice and discharge its cargo on it. I think there was dissention on board, and it looks to me as though this party had determined to leave the ship. There is a mystery about this part of the report that I cannot fathom. I think Captain Hall has done a glorious thing. He has gone further North with his ship than any human being ever did before him, although others have gone as far in sledges. Captain Hall seems to have broken the icebergs of Smith's sound, which baffled both previous expeditions, and succeeded in reaching a point where both Kane and I claimed to have seen the open Polar sea, in latitude 82 16, the most northerly latitude ever reached by any ship. His ship was two hundred and nineteen miles further North than Kane's ship. I can't understand why the survivors were left to the mercies of the floe, unless there was difficulty on board the ship. At the outset, at Drisco, there was some difficulty between Hall and Buddington, but this was settled. The Captain of the Congress thinks there was something very mysterious in Captain Hall's death. I wouldn't like to say that he was killed by one of his men in mutiny, but it would almost look so. I have never known of any one dying in that region of apoplexy, and Capt. Hall certainly did not look like an apoplectic man. I think there is a strong probability that the people on board the Polaris are safe, and that the vessel will be back here by September. The men who deserted the ship probably did so because of Hall's death. He was a brave and resolute man, and set out with a determination to reach the North Pole, if it would take him five years to do it. He was one of the pluckiest men I ever saw, and would certainly have stayed two years more to accomplish his purpose if death had spared him—death or murder, I don't know which.

Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, thinks the Hall expedition far from a failure, and that it has no doubt realized many of the objects in view in sending it out.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 12.—Intense excitement prevails here owing to the landing of the Tyson party this afternoon. Tyson and Meyers remained on board until they were supplied with clothing by the American consul. All look well and are in good health and spirits. Captain Hall died fifteen days after returning from the first expedition. He was paralysed before his death and gradually sunk, dying at 3:25 A. M. Myers says he never gave up hope of being rescued, but never wants to get into so tight a corner again. The party never would have reached here but for the Esquimaux. Myers makes the following statement:

Captain Hall returned from a sledge expedition October 24, and was taken ill on the same night. The next morning he found the left side of his body paralyzed. He remained in that condition for three days, when he got better. In a few days he relapsed and became delirious, and so continued until the morning of November 8th, when he died. When the party separated from the ship it was quite dark, and the darkness continued for over two months, with but a couple of hours' light daily. We managed well so long as we had a snow house to shelter us, but we had to take to the boat and get on another ice field, which was too small for a house, and we were only kept warm by swallowing seal fat and blood and burning fat in pans, the last of which also served as a signal light at night. We have suffered most since. On the night of the 22d of April the sea washed over the ice with great force. The women and children were under the boat, while the men were outside trying to keep the boat from being washed away. Some of the mem were washed off several times. After being rescued their feet and hands swelled and sickness set in, but they recovered and are now almost entirely well.

Tyson says that his statement, sent to the New York *Herald* last Friday, contained the facts. He can give nothing more but his notes of adventures since leaving the Polaris, and which he will not publish now. He thinks that the party with the Polaris may get home, even should the vessel be destroyed. All on board the Polaris were well.

The statements published some modths since respecting relics of the Franklin expedition being sent home are untrue. There has been no means of communicating since the return of the Congress in 1871.

OBITUARY.

Oakes Ames.

Hon. Oakes Ames, member of Congress from the Second District of Massachusetts, died at his home in North Easton, in that State, on Thursday, in the seventieth year of his age. Within the past year he was brought into unenviable notoriety by the Credit Mobilier investigation. Mr. Ames was a man of decided talent and great business energy. He received simply a public school education, and was for many years actively engaged in manufacturing pursuits, as well as in railroad and other public enterprises. He was chosen a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts in 1860 and 1861, and was successively elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

John Stuart Mill.

This eminent English philosopher and political economist died yesterday at Avignon, France, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. In some respects he was perhaps the greatest thinker of the age, and his researches upon logic, political economy, metaphysics, and social and historical topics, have stimulated thought in all quarters of the globe. He was the son of James Mill, a metaphysician of very high repute, and was educated under the immediate supervision of his father, who for many years subjected him to the severest and most comprehensive intellectual training. Very early in life he attained an extraordinary reputation for scholarship and ability, and in the same year in which he reached his majority he was selected to edit the works of Jeremy Bentham, to which he added notes and supplementary chapters. From that period he has not only been conspicuous by scientific investigations of a purely intellectual kind, but has contributed a multitude of dissertations upon philosophical and political subjects through the leading reviews. He conducted the *Westminster* from 1835 to 1840, and was a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. He was an earnest advocate of woman as well as of manhood suffrage. He was a representative in Parliament during one term, where he greatly signalized himself by his advanced views on all questions relating to the social, educational, and moral questions of the age. In his death political liberalism, as well as speculative philosophy and science, suffer a great loss.

THF "COMMERCIAL."

[From the Industrial Bulletin.]

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* under its new management, pays great attention to industrial topics, its short Tariff articles are admirable, and we should be glad to know that it is attaining the increased circulation which it deserves.

[From the Mechanicsburg Independent Journal.]

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* is a welcome daily to our table. We consider it as a first-class journal and one of our best exchanges. No paper in the State is conducted with more energy and ability.

IN THE matter of fish, the edibility depends greatly on the cooking and the sauce. As Mr. Brooke said to Sam Weller, "Its the seasoning as does it." As food they possess nutritive qualities even superior to meat. They are quiet equal to meat in flesh-forming matter, although, in consequence of their deficiency in oil, they are not heat and force forming. They contain more creatine and creatinine than meat, however; and as this is one of the most valuable constituents of food, because it partly forms the brain matter. Professor Agassiz has rightly said that fish is the food of philosophers. We would impress upon the ladies the absolute necessity of being able to superintend the cooking of fish personally. The cooking of fish is done in the most slovenly manner in many households, and much of the benefit that might be derived is wasted. It is necessary, therefore, that the intelligent mistress should herself be a cook in order to be able to direct the work of the uneducated servant.

THE DEAD CHIEF JUSTICE.

Funeral Services at Washington City Yesterday—Touching Tribute by Rev. Dr. Tiffany.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The funeral services ove the remains of the late Chief Justice Chase were held to-day in St. George's Episcopal church, Stuyvesant square. At the conclusion of the services the congregation slowly dispersed, and subsequently the remains were conveyed to the Jersey City depot, when they were taken to Washington on the 9 P. M. train.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The remains of the late Chief Justice Chase arrived here early this morning, accompanied by relatives and pall bearers, and were conveyed to the Supreme Court room, where they were placed on a catafalque, the same on which the body of Lincoln reposed in the rotunda of the Capitol in April, 1865. Floral decorations, tastefully arranged in the form of crosses, wreaths, anchors, &c., were placed on the coffin and catafalque, most of them being from the Government Conservatory. Immediately in front of the draped seat, formerly occupied by the late Chief Justice, was a large floral cross, while inside the bar were boxes of choicest blooming flowers. A guard of policemen and servants of the court were in attendance. Several thousand persons visited the Supreme Court room in the course of the day, but were disappointed in not seeing the face of the deceased. The casket was opened by a physician for private inspection, but was again soon closed, for the reason, it is said, that the features had undergone a marked change. Therefore it was thought proper not to expose them. Funeral services will at noon to-morrow be conducted by Rev. Dr. Tiffany, in the Senate Chamber. All of the furniture, including carpets, was sometime ago removed, but the chairs will be temporarily restored and the vice-President's seat, Secretary's desk, and other parts of the Chamber be draped in mourning.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The preparations for the funeral of the late Chief Justice Chase were completed this morning. The Senate Chamber was hung in black, the doorways and gallery in the rear of the Vice President's chair being heavily draped, as were also the entrances to the Chamber. The galleries were densely filled at an early hour with spectators, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain entrance. The floor of the Senate was reserved for the specifically named officers and persons who entered from time to time and took the seats assigned them. Among these were full representations of the foreign legations, including the Ministers from England, France, Spain, Russia, Brazil, Turkey, Austria and Peru, and acting Charge d'Affairs of Japan, together with their respective secretaries and attaches, all in plain dress. The members of Congress present were Senators Cameron, Sargent, Kelly, Morrill of Vermont, Casserly, Cragin and Conkling, and Representatives Potter, Randall, Holman, Garfield and Charles O'Neil, and Judge McCalmont of Pennsylvania. Reverdy Johnson was conspicuous in the assemblage, being one of the oldest and most intimate friends of the deceased.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany in his discourse, said: A prince and great man had fallen, which had brought those present and the whole country to a common sorrow. Noticing some of the salient points of the character of the deceased, he said the late Chief Justice was competent for the mastery of details, being remarkably tenacious of their conclusions, as were most men who arrive at results from logic rather than from intuition. He was genial in spirit and of refined habits of life, and therefore his judicial decisions appealed both to the understanding and heart. He was a leader of the sentiment of freedom before it was popular, and put it into party platforms. Selected by President Lincoln as Secretary of the Treasury, it became his duty to furnish the sinews of war. An empty Treasury meant no supplies, no transportation, no bounties, no soldiers, no success. He did not come to the post without special training, and by his exertions and skill an empty Treasury was filled, the armies clothed and vast expenses paid during the protracted civil war. The importance of his work in this department could not be over-estimated. The Secretary of War was enabled to have all the troops and appliances he wanted, but without success in finance there could only have been disaster and defeat. After the war was over, although the Constitution was strained in consequence of the peril of a nation's life, he afterwards sat in and passed judgment on some of his own official acts as Secretary of the Treasury. Dispensing thousands of millions of dollars, no one ever accused him of wrong, and he went out of that office a poorer man than he was when he assumed its duties. After the death of Taney, it was but just and proper that the late Chief Justice should be his successor.

The minister then read an extract from a letter written by Mr. Chase on the subject of the Presidency, in which he said he did not desire the Presidency or nomination, nor did he know, with his views and convictions, whether he was a suitable candidate; and yet the minister remarked, an impression prevailed that Mr. Chase was a disappointed politician. It was undeniable that no man saw in his acts indications of querulousness and littleness, but their opposite. He was kind to all, a pure patriot, an upright judge, and a Christian gentleman. It would be found that his blameless private life was rendered more conspicuous by his eminent official position. No acts of his life need concealment. His character was without a blemish. Scandalous attacks have been made on public men, and perhaps many of them were innocent, but none have attempted to tarnish the mirror of the reputation of the deceased, and his name goes down to posterity without reproach. Courteous in bearing, he superadded a Christian consecration. He was great among men, but as a child before his Father in Heaven. Lincoln, the martyred President, was followed by Stanton, the iron Secretary of War, and Seward, the polished Secretary of State, followed not long ago; and now another leaves us, his death hastened by his arduous labors as Secretary of the Treasury. Remembering his life and his sudden decease, may we not say: "My Father, the chariots of Israel and the horseman thereof," and devoutly pray that his falling mantle may rest on one chosen of God.

There were about eighty carriages in the procession, mostly private, the President and Cabinet and Foreign Ministers occupying their own. Thousands of persons were on the streets as spectators. The day was clear. There was a tolling of bells preceding and after the funeral services. All public Departments were closed excepting the Treasury, which was open until noon.

In the chapel of the cemetery, Rev. B. Peyton Brown began the services by reading from the burial service the offices commencing, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live and is full of misery." The ministers present repeated in unison, "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write from henceforth Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors." Rev. B. Peyton Brown then read from the Collect, beginning, "O, merciful God, the father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life." The ministers repeated in unison the Lord's Prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Tiffany pronounced the benediction, which concluded the services. After the last sad rites in the chapel the casket was lowered into one of the temporary vaults beneath the floor, where it will remain till to-morrow. It will then be taken out, and having in the meantime been enclosed in a case, will be interred in the lot of Gov. Cook, in the new part of the cemetery. The burial will be strictly private, in accordance with the request of relatives, only the immediate family being present.

The bar of the Court of Claims held a meeting to-day, Chief Justice Drake in the chair, and passed resolutions of respect to the late Chief Justice Chase.

FROM CANTON, O.

Death—Court—Curiosity—Turners—R. B. Cool—Fruit—Candidates for Sheriff—Weather—False Arrest—Shows—Shops—Cadet—Death of a Prominent Citizen, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, May 8, 1873.

Mr. Harris Raynolds, one of our old and prominent citizens, died on Friday last, after a short illness.

Court commences on the 26th inst.

Quite a curiosity was received by mail a few days ago, by Messrs. Lee & Powell, news dealers (agents for the COMMERCIAL), from San Buenaventura, California, in the shape of a living specimen of the horned toad.

The Turner Society have received the plans of their new building from the architect, and work upon the building will be immediately commenced.

R. B. Cool, formerly of Pittsburgh, but who has been in the drug business here for the past few years, has formed a co-partnership with Mr. Philip Hawk, of this city.

Notwithstanding the reports of the "growlers," the fruit prospect is good.

Candidates for the Sheriff's office are getting as thick as the potato bugs were last season, but not quite so ravenous.

The weather is more pleasant, and of course farmers in this vicinity are in better humor, as there is now prospect of getting through with their plowing.

Last Thursday evening a saloon keeper, imagining that the person representing himself as Deputy United States Revenue Collector, to whom he had paid his United States tax, was a swindler, filed an affidavit against him for obtaining money under false pretenses. The young man was soon arrested; but at the hearing before the Mayor, the next morning, to the utter dismay of the saloon keeper, the young man's father, who is the United States Collector for this district, was present, and stated that his son was his deputy, and that he recognized his receipts. Prosecution quashed with an extra tax, of the costs, on the saloon keeper.

Tom Thumb and party gave two entertainments at Schaefer's Opera House, on Saturday last, to large audiences. Sol Smith Russell was billed to give an entertainment at the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, but, owing to sickness, failed to appear.

Fisher & Clark's new machine and engine works is doing a brisk business. This firm has lately made several small two-horse portable engines, that are models of simplicity of construction, combining durability and strength; and as they take up but little room, they are just the engines for small country printing offices. Two of our enterprising ice cream saloon keepers, Messrs. H. J. Bacon and C. Oberly & Son, have each purchased one of these engines, and now run their freezers by steam power.

At the examination of candidates for cadetship, from this district, held at Alliance last week, the choice fell upon Wilbur Hartzell, son of the editor of the *Repository and Republican*.

After a suspension of a few weeks, during which another new frame shop was put up, the Wrought Iron Bridge Company have resumed operations, with prospects of an exceedingly busy season.

YANK.

FROM ORRVILLE, OHIO.

Brakeman Killed—Hotel Wrecked—Gone, but Not Forgotten—Hotel Change.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ORRVILLE, OHIO, May 7, 1873.

A brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, by the name of Shearer, was killed at this place on last Saturday morning. He had been coupling cars, and it is the supposition that after he had done the coupling, he got on top of a car to give the signal for the engineer to go ahead, when the train gave a sudden jerk, throwing him upon the track, four cars passing over his body. The deceased was a highly respectable young man, and was much beloved by all his comrades.

An engine attached to a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was wrecked at Burton city about two miles and a half east of this place. When thrown off the track it lay in such a position that other trains could not pass, thereby causing a general delay among the afternoon and evening trains.

Samuel Kiefner a "nice young man," has been sojourning with us for the last two or three years, one day last week he took a notion that he wanted to go home, so packing his trunk, (a newspaper), he "lit out" for parts unknown. The gentleman that he boarded with would like to "interview" him.

Alvin Bancroft has leased the Hurd House and sold the furniture contained therein to Mr. Redman, of Seville, formerly proprietor of the American House at the latter place. Mr. Redman will take possession to-day, (Wednesday.)

NICK.

IN Boston the head masters in the public schools receive the first year $3,500, and thereafter $4,000; the masters for the first year $2,600, and subsequently $4,000 in the high schools, and $3,200 in the grammar schools: sub-masters, first year, $2,050, and afterward $2,400; ushers, first year, $1,700, and then $2,000; and the female teachers in the grammar and primary schools, which rank equally, $600 for the first year, $700 for the second, and $800 after that. In New York city, according to the present regulations, the salary of male principals of grammar schools is $3,000; that of male vice principals, $2,500; of lady principals of grammar schools, $2,000; of principals of primary schools, who are all ladies, $1,800; of vice principals of primary schools, ladies also, $1,100; male assistants in grammar schools, from $1,000 to $1,900; female assistants in grammar schools, from $600 to $900, and in primary schools from $500 to $800. And these salaries, upon which many deserving women find it hard to barely subsist, are to be reduced.

STATE NEWS.

Markelsburg has a boy between nine and ten years of age, who weighs 140 pounds.

The Huntingdon county Sabbath School Convention will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, June 4th and 5th.

Mr. Samuel Foster, of Ironsville, who was injured in the foot by the cars, near Tyrone, on the 19th ult., died of gangrene on Tuesday last.

Blair county boasts of a member of the Legislature who served the whole term, and yet never spoke to, or even saw the Governor.

The Huntingdon *Journal* gives the following list of iron furnaces in that county: Mill Creek, Edward A. Greene & Co.; Barree, G. Dorsey Greene & Co.; Huntingdon, G. & J. H. Shoenberger; Juniata Iron Works, S. & B. R. Hatfield; Pennsylvania, Lyon, Stewart & Co.; Greenwood (two), Logan Iron and Steel Co. and Rock Hill, Rock Hill Iron and Steel Company.

The mining of iron ore has been resumed at the large mine near Sinking Springs. New and improved machinery has been put in, and it is expected that the yield will be much increased. The ore, which is hematite of excellent quality, is used at the Keystone furnace, Reading.

The Allentown *News* gives the following account of a singular funeral: In accordance with the direction of the eccentric will of a rich farmer, who resided in Wallnuttown, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, about eleven miles from Reading, and who died this week, he was buried in the center of a large field on his farm by his relatives, last Thursday morning. There were no services held, and no clergyman was present, as he had expressly enjoined. There is to be a "fence around the grave," but he did not leave directions as to what kind of a fence, and that matter is left to the discretion of the relatives. We have heard no reason given for these extraordinary directions being given in the will. His wife, who died some years ago, is buried in the cemetery, and it appears to us as though the old man had left a splendid opportunity for contestants to get into an interminable law suit, and for the lawyers to divide the farm among them.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* announces that coal will be ten cents per ton higher in June than it is in May, and five cents higher in August than in June. The Reading Coal Company, we understand, has for four sizes of coal sold up to its capacity to deliver for the entire year, and has orders on hand for the delivery of 100,000 tons more per week than they do.

The city debt of Reading is now $901,872—an increase of $55,403 during the past year.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* came out on Tuesday in an entire new dress, and presents as handsome and tasteful an appearance as any journal in the State. It is conducted with ability, in the interest of the Republican party, and lays before its readers each day a well condensed summary of current news, local and general. It is to be congratulated on its thrift, which it has well earned.

Spotted fever is still said to be epidemic in the extreme northern portion of Cambria county. The disease is generally fatal.

Johnstown aspires to a system of underground drainage.

A little daughter, four years old, of John Collanbine, of Lewistown, was run over by the cars on Friday last, and instantly killed.

Eleven deer in one troop came down from the mountains in Mifflin county, one day last week, performing all kinds of antics in the open fields. A person who saw them says it was one of the prettiest scenes he ever witnessed.

The annual convention and re-union of the secret order of Chi Phi, will be held at Carlisle this morning at half-past ten o'clock, under the auspices of the Omega Chapter.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars will hold its twentieth annual session in the hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, on the 10th of June next. A large representation is expected from all parts of the State, and arrangements are being made with the different railroads for the issuing of excursion tickets from such points along their respective lines to Harrisburg, from which delegates may signify their intention of attending.

The Governor has appointed Major Frank J. Shaver, of Titusville, Inspector of Oils for Crawford county.

A man in Avondale, named Coates, says he has lived 115 years.

Concerning Briceland, the convicted murderer, the Washington *Reporter* says: This miserable man has been ill ever since his capture and return to his old quarters, under the hospitable roof of Sheriff Ramsey. He has but little appetite, and has fallen off a good deal in flesh. He took cold from exposure during his absence from jail, and has been suffering an attack of something like pneumonia. He has not made a clean breast of how all the means of his escape were procured, and is disposed to be quite reticent upon the subject. Had the weather been favorable, so that he could have lain in the woods, and not been driven to seek shelter from cold in barns and outhouses, he thinks he could have avoided recapture. His attorneys have carried his case to the Supreme Court, and there it is likely to rest until late next fall.

Spotted fever has made its appearance in Washington county.

A reunion of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will take place at Uniontown on the 30th and 31st insts. This regiment was recruited in Washington and the adjacent counties, and the gallant survivors will doubtless have a pleasant time fighting their battles over again in song and story.

Coal miners are scarce, just now, in Schuylkill county.

There were twenty-seven deaths in Williamsport during the month of April.

The steed upon the back of which the late James Fisk, Jr., was wont to make his appearance, is now owned by a gentleman in Allentown.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of Tuesday says: Hon. [illegible], ex-member from this county, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was dying at half-past one o'clock to-day, and before this reaches the reader he will probably have passed to his long home. Dead, he may be said to have left no enemies, but during life was always characterized by those genial and pleasant qualities that make a man liked by his fellows. He was a member of the last Legislature, and would have probably been elected to a seat in the next, had life been continued to him. He leaves a wife and nine children, several of whom are married.

A new line of railroad from the center of the Luzerne coal fields direct to Boston, under the charter name of the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad, is now being surveyed. Starting from the northern terminus of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, near Hazleton, it crosses the Lehigh river at White Haven, crosses the Pocono mountains, and will probably strike the Delaware river at Port Jarvis. From thence it is projected to extend to the Hudson river about Newberg, connecting with the Boston, Hartford and Erie road, direct to Boston. Colonel S. C. Slaymaker, of Lancaster county, has been appointed engineer, and has just started a corps of assistants on the survey from Hazleton to Port Jarvis, a distance of about ninety miles.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, President of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, is expected to deliver an address at the reunion of the soldiers at Gettysburg on the 15th.

The Reading Coal Company have offered a prize of $10,000 for the best coal sent in from their collieries to the market. This has brought about a most spirited competition at the different breakers to ship coal as clean and good as possible. The prize is to be divided, when won, in halves, $5,000 to the mine boss and $5,000 among slate pickers at the successful colliery, so that the smallest boy in the breakers has an abundant incentive to do his work well.

A child was born recently in Curtin township Center county, which, when one week old, weighed but three and a half pounds. It is living and doing well.

In some parts of Cumberland county, incendiaries are creating much alarm.

Danville is to have a new $28,000 public school building.

The butchers of Phœnixville have erected a mammoth blackboard in the market house, on which to mark delinquents after May 10th.

The nail works at Towanda are now in successful operation.

Reading has a new castle of the Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain, called Grand Central No. 53.

The Omaha *Bee*, of the 28th ultimo, says that Mr. John Shaffer, of Hollidaysburg, who is now on a Western tour, stopped over night at the Wyoming House, Omaha, on the night of the 27th ult., placing his money and watch under his pillow for safe keeping. Getting up at four o'clock in the morning to catch the train he departed without his valuables, and did not discover his loss until the conductor demanded tickets. Mr. Shaffer got off the train, returned to the hotel, and was fortunate enough to find his property just as he had left it.

A Hollidaysburg physician travels around behind a horse which has been in his service for twenty years.

Patrick McElroy, of Donegal township, Butler county, died on the 30th ult., aged ninety-six years.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* says: Mrs. Jeremiah—whom we mentioned in our last as having poisoned herself by taking horse liniment, in mistake for medicine—has since died. Further developments point conclusively that the poison was not taken by mistake, but purposely. Previous to taking the poison she remarked, "that she was tired of life and would put and end to herself," which declaration she finally carried into effect. Some months ago this woman made an attempt to hang herself, but was rescued in time to save her life. Troubles of a domestic nature, which terminated in the aberration of mind, was no doubt the cause of the rash act.

The Somerset *Herald* says: We hear reports from several portions of the county, of cattle starving to death. The winter set in so early, has been so bitter and long that but few of our farmers have been able to winter their cattle in the usual bountiful manner.

The rolling mill and new furnace of the Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, are now in full blast, giving employment to five thousand men. From sixty to seventy tons of rails are made per day.

The Montrose narrow gauge railway, which will be twenty-seven miles long when finished, has been completed from Tunkhannock to within three miles of Montrose. An engine and several passenger cars have been received for the road. The Montrose railway traverses a rich agricultural region and will at some time be an important feeder of the Lehigh valley. James J. Blakslee, of Mauch Chunk, is the president, Mr. Ansart chief engineer and Col. Robert Klotz one of the directors.

We learn from the New Castle *Journal* that the blast furnace built by Reis, Brown & Berger, and just finished, in that place, will go into blast in a few days. This is the largest furnace in the State but one.

The old Lawrence oil well, on the Slipperyrock, in Lawrence county, has been cleaned out and retubed, and is now pumping oil. It is reported that the well will prove better than it did a few years ago. The Messrs. Gemmill have charge of it.

The health of the Rev. J. H. Edwards, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Tidioute, having become somewhat impaired by too close application to his ministerial duties, his flock have made him a present of $1,000 in cash, to be expended in a visit with his family to Europe. Knowing his unwillingness to accept gifts, they waited until he and his family were safely aboard the cars, and then, without warning, handed him the money and left the train.

The German Catholic congregation of Cambria City have purchased a tract of land, a portion of which is to be used as a cemetery, and on the remainder a monastery and school will be erected.

Clarion desires to enlarge her borders. The *Republican* says: The movement for a preliminary survey, for the extension of our borough limits is assuming shape and we hope will soon be consummated. While the opinion is pretty general that the limits should be extended there are some who oppose the move alleging that the ground within the limits should first be built up. This is all very true, but parties who wish to become residents of our town find it impossible to procure lots in the borough limits on which to erect buildings, and hence are compelled to go outside, or seek some other location.

The Minersville *Republican* notes the growing scarcity of timber for mine use in the Schuylkill coal region. The trees fit for the purpose have all been cleared away from the vicinity of the mines, and timber now has to be hauled many miles over a rough country. The *Republican* concludes: This is a matter of no little importance to our region, and is one which should receive due consideration from those engaged in the production of coal. It admonishes us that a judicious use of mining timber must be made or we must soon be at the mercy of another monopoly—that of timber for mining purposes.

It is rumored that General Sherman and his family will spend the heated term either in Carlisle or Altoona.

Patrick Gleason, sixty years of age, a miner, was killed by the cars on Thursday night last, a short distance from Hemlock, Cambria county. He was intoxicated at the time.

The Towanda *Reporter* says: Ezra Rutty, Esq., of North Towanda, has shown us a relic plowed up on his farm the other day. It is an image of a man's face, which was evidently cut in some soft substance many years ago, but is now as hard as flint. The sculpture is without doubt the work of the original inhabitants of this country, and was executed centuries ago.

Anthony Watson Atwood, Esq., of Philadelphia, is about starting the publication of a monthly in that city, to be called *The Business World*. The first number will appear in a few days.

There is widespread alarm in the vicinity of Norristown on account of numerous cases of "mad dog."

A disease somewhat similar to inflammation of the stomach has caused the death of large numbers of cattle in Chester county.

Hon. Asa Packer, who, forty years ago, arrived at Mauch Chunk with a handsaw, a jack-plane and empty pockets, is now worth $30,000,000. If dealers in handsaws and jack-planes in this vicinity have an unprecedented demand for those articles now, let them remunerate us for the publication of the above facts.

There are now three distilleries in operation in Lebanon county, which distilled 1,478.82 gallons of whisky in the month of April.

The iron ore mines in Boyertown, Berks county, are being worked to their fullest extent. One hundred tons of iron ore are shipped on cars from the borough daily.

Arlo Pardee, of Luzerne county, was a poor man in 1833. He is now worth $20,000,000. Impecunious ones, take courage.

W. D. Vernon, of Pymatuning township, Mercer county, has twenty-five ewes, all but three of which have had twin limbs this spring. Mr. Vernon also has a calf which, at the hour of birth, weighed one hundred and seven pounds.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Hon. Daniel R. Clymer, of this city, and Edward Brooke, Esq., of Birdsboro', leased mineral lands on the farms of Jacob Kurtz, Sr., near Morgantown, and John Mengel, southeast of said town. These lands are believed to contain, from explorations made, large deposits of hematite and magnetic iron ores.

It is stated that Dr. Wilmer Worthington, of Chester county, has resigned his position as a member of the Board of Public Charities.

The Governor's Private Secretary, A. Wilson Norris, has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration on the occasion of decorating soldiers' graves at West Chester.

A few days ago a little son of Mr. Abner Griffith, of Honeybrook, Chester county, was attacked by an infuriated cow. His cries being heard, he was rescued from the animal, but not until his arm was broken and was otherwise injured.

Two colored military companies of Philadelphia are to visit Lancaster on the 29th inst. In the evening a ball is to be given in their honor.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has awarded the contract for furnishing the iron roof of its immense depot, now building at Jersey City, to the Lancaster Manufacturing Company.

John Quinliven, fireman in a coal mine, shot F. H. Shuman, another fireman, on Monday of last week, and poor hopes of the latter's recovery are entertained. Quinliven has been committed to jail. The cause of the shooting was, as alleged, that Mr. Shuman had offered indignities to Quinliven's wife on Sunday night. But Mr. Shuman was in church at the time stated and is considered innocent. Quinliven is jealous of his wife and was very violent in his threats against Shuman's life even after his arrest. Both reside at Plymouth, Luzerne county.

Alexander A. Anderson, Esq., of Huntingdon, intends making the tour of Europe the coming summer.

The three furnaces owned by the Berks county Bushongs manufacture nearly five hundred tons of pig iron weekly.

George Poust, a juror of the Lycoming County Court, took his place in the box one day last week, clad in a blue coat worn at his wedding forty years ago.

On Wednesday last, John Riday, an old and highly respected citizen of Coatesville, Chester county, dropped dead while walking in the streets of Philadelphia. Deceased was a brick manufacturer, and eighty-eight years of age.

The Somerset foundry, in Somerset, has changed partners, Mr. Noah Keim having sold his interest to Mr. Alex. Stutzman.

Major John H. Filler, of the editorial staff of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, sailed on Saturday for Europe. He will represent his paper at the Vienna exposition.

Philadelphia has the largest lightning rod manufactory in the world. Fifty thousand feet of rods are manufactured daily. It is impossible to compute the misery which this single establishment will inflict, through its traveling agents, on rural communities.

The street railway of Pottsville is being re-laid with steel rails.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: A friend informs us of a rather queer family arrangement in Fishbach. A cat belonging to Mr. John Driscoll has taken charge of a couple of orphan chickens, and is bringing them up in the way they should go. The kittens died, and the chickens' mamma died, and the bereaved ones were drawn toward each other by some instinct of sympathy.

The Lebanon *Courier* says: There is a disease something like the epizootic getting among the horses again in Lebanon county. Several have died from it within a few days, in the lower part of the county. We learn that it only attacks those which escaped the disease last fall.

Justice will set the seat of her disapprobation upon the act of the person who stole the municipal seal of the borough of Ebensburg.

The Meadville *Republican* says the litigation which has been before the Courts of Crawford county, in regard to the ownership of the canal, that is that portion between Meadville and Bemis's dam, was finally adjusted on Wednesday, Mr. A. S. Dickson assuming control. The canal will be kept open above Meadville for the purpose of furnishing water power to the manufacturing establishments which are now built, and soon to be augmented along the line of the old ditch.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Jacob Pilger, living at Petersburg, and working at the Cliff works in this city, was attacked with the terrible and distressing disease hydrophobia, on Wednesday last. The following are the circumstances: He was at dinner, and went into a spasm on putting a cup of coffee to his mouth. Since then he has suffered the most intense agony, and exhibits every symptom of hydrophobia. He has become desperate, and has attempted to bite his daughter and others who have come near. He is covered with that cold, clammy sweat which is so common and peculiar to this disease. He has been greatly reduced within the last forty-eight hours, and it is the opinion of Dr. S. W. Ruch, the attending physician, that he cannot possibly live through the day. It is supposed he was bitten by a young dog, some five weeks ago, when playing with it. The dog afterwards showed symptoms of madness, and has since disappeared.

Job H. Jackson, a prominent member of the Society of Friends of this State, is raising money under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, to offer a prize for a "thorough treatise on the general subject of intemperance arising from the use of alcoholic beverages and their effects upon individuals, communities and States, up to the present lights upon the subject."

A wild goose was shot in Pennsylvania a day or two ago, measuring fifty-three inches in length from tip to tip of wings and thirty-two inches in length, and weighing six pounds and a half.

The Warren *Mail* says: Senator Fenton was in town last Thursday, to go down the river on a raft. Twenty years ago he was a lumberman on the Allegheny and Conewengo. Since that time he has not had the luxury of such a ride. Now we will have a little touch of "the old time come again." We believe he shipped this time as a cabin passenger with Mr. Crowly, and not as commander of the whole fleet as heretofore.

The Reading *Eagle* states that the Reading Railroad Company owns a large tract of land bounded by Clearfield street, Allegheny avenue, Bank street and the river Delaware, Philadelphia. On this ground the company intend to erect shops for the erection of about 40 iron steam colliers and the repair of vessels belonging to the company. The buildings proposed are a ship and tool house 120 by 220 feet, a boiler shop 100 by 60 feet, boiler tool shop 60 by 60 feet, franging shop 30 by 60 feet, bending frame shop 120 by 220 feet, ship mould and power shop 50 by 250 feet. The company will also construct a ship-way 450 feet long, with capacity thereon to build four ships, and a dry-dock; also, two piers 650 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a distance between them of 250 feet. Much of the ground near the river is composed of mud, and will require considerable filling in to make the improvements. After the piers are completed, it is expected that there will be fifteen feet of water at the ends of the piers in low water. A pair of shears will be placed on the side of one of the wharves with a capacity to lift seventy-five tons.

Philadelphia is alarmed by the statement of a Delaware pilot that the extension of the Reading Railroad piers at Port Richmond has caused a deflection of the current of the river from the main channel across to the Smith's Island bulkhead, carrying away the bar of the island and undermining the bulkhead.

The engine at No. 2 furnace at the Lehigh Valley Works, Coplay, broke down on Friday evening, at five o'clock. The damage is estimated at between $3,000 and $4,000.

It has been decided to hold the Union County Agricultural Fair on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of October.

Dr. J. C. Norris, of Lock Haven, died a few days since, suddenly, of alcoholic apoplexy. He was regarded as a skillful physician.

Five breweris of malt liquors swell the internal revenue returns from Allentown.

The Thomas Iron Company are having sixty new dwelling houses built at Pine Grove this summer. The buildings will cost about forty thousand dollars.

There is a movement on foot in Allentown to increase the salary of the Mayor of the city to $1,000 per annum, and to saddle upon him, in consideration thereof, the duties of City Commissioner, to supervise all purchases and indorse all bills before they can be paid by the Treasurer.

The nephew of the late Thaddeus Stevens having failed to comply with the conditions of his will relative to abstaining from the use of intoxicating drinks, the executors are about to apply the residue of his estate, estimated variously from $50,000 to $100,000, to the founding of the Orphan Home in Lancaster, designed by him in case of such failure. The will provides that no preference shall be shown in respect of race, religion, or color in admission or treatment, and that all the inmates shall wear the same style of dress and eat at the same table.

THE last census shows some ladies in very unfeminine employments. One is an architect, three are builders and contractors, two are hostlers, two hunters and trappers, six are machinists, and 2,559 are mechanics of various trades. Six register themselves as inventors, forty-six delve in the bowels of the earth as miners, one daring spirit runs an oil well, another is a pilot upon the stormy seas, sixty-seven dispense the Gospel, sixteen rig ships, (rigging out anything comes natural to a woman), three are shippers and freighters, four "sculp" for their modicum of daily bread and the accompanying butter, five make a noise in the world as boiler-makers. The healing art (medicine, not sock-darning) has 525 votaries, and five, rather than marry consent to burn—charcoal and lime.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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STATE POLITICS.

The Chester *Republican* says: Mr. Townsend is our Representative, and has made a record in Congress sufficient to render the district which he represents well known, not only in this State, but throughout the Union. Mr. Cooper is a candidate for the State Senate, with a fair prospect of a nomination. H. Jones Brooke, Esq., and Col. William C. Gray have also been spoken of by Republicans for the position. Mr. Cooper does not desire to oppose the nomination of Mr. Townsend, now or at any other time while he remains a candidate. These gentlemen are on the most friendly terms, and neither of them has any desire to disturb existing relations. Such we understand is their position.

The Philadelphia *All Day City Item* says that Mr. William B. Mann has no desire to succeed Judge Paxson in the Judgeship of the Common Pleas Court, of Philadelphia, and is not endeavoring to secure the nomination of Judge P. for the Supreme bench with that end in view.

The Chester *Democrat* recently printed a list of Republicans spoken of in that district whose names had been mentioned in connection with the State Senatorship, Y. S. Walter, the veteran editor of the Chester *Republican*, being among the number. In his paper of Friday last Mr. Walter says: "We appreciate the compliment of kind words spoken in our behalf; but really we have no aspirations for the place at the present time. We merely mention this fact to dispel the idea that "silence gives consent." Our neighbor publishes, this week, the names of a host of candidates for the Sentorship, a majority of whom doubtless believe, as we do, that "the post of honor is the private station." The editor of this paper has no desire that "greatness shall be thrust upon him," and therefore in withdrawing from the long list of names so kindly recommended by the *Democrat*, he gracefully yields the candidacy to some one better qualified and more deserving."

The Altoona *Radical* remarks: The canvass for county nominations is getting quite animated, and already candidates are charging their rivals with being in "rings," and all that sort of stuff. As a general rule those who most lustily shout "rings" object only to those which they are not in. It is not the ring business that they object to—only the fancied ones which do not include them. The people are much too sharp to be gulled by that sort of twaddle.

"Invisible," the Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair county *Radical*, has the following gossip concerning elections for State Senate:

"Waddell, of Chester, I think, will be returned. He ought to be, and if the Republicans of that district know a good man, as I think they do, there will be no doubt about it.

"Anderson, of Allegheny, will come back by a large majority, or the signs of the times are wofully deceptive. There is no fraud about him.

"George K. Anderson seems to have the inside track in the Crawford district. He is a coal oil speculator and in the Mackey-Irwin fight was a bottle holder for Irwin. He has nothing in particular to recommend him for the position.

"Nagle will most likely come back from Philadelphia. If he does not, some other Democrat, probably not so good, will.

"Petriken and Crawford both want to return from their district; but as it now sends but one Senator, one will be disappointed, and may be both. Petriken is unprincipled and Crawford is nobody. The district is not hopelessly Democratic, and an acceptable Republican of integrity could make the landing.

"Dill's district will send a Republican; but cannot do it if Kirk Harris, of Perry, gets the nomination.

Davis J. Depuy, will most likely come back from old Berks, if he wants to, and from what I hear I think he wants to.

"Randall wants to come back and will. Albright and Knight are not anxious. All three are heavy Democratic districts."

The following announcement of Republican candidates have thus far been made in Blair county: Protbonotary, J. D. Hicks; Commissioner, William Y. Anderson, John S. Calvert; Sheriff, Jesse Smith, Henry Elway.

At the meeting of the Crawford County Republican Committee, last week, it was resolved to hold the primary elections on the 19th of June. Jesse Smith, of Titusville, and W. A. Rupert, of Conneautville, were chosen as Representative delegates and John B. Compton as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Names of Republican candidates have been announced in Bedford county as follows: For Associate Judge, George Megraw, Esq.; District Attorney, John H. Jordan, W. C. Smith; Treasurer, John Davidson, Solomon F. Diehl, William Masters; Commissioner, Jacob Evans; Jury Commissioner, David R. Smith.

At the meeting of the Centre county Democratic Committee, G. W. Gaffers was elected delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to support Edward Perks, Esq., of that county, for State Treasurer.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says: We suppose Hon. John B. Storm, of Stroudsburg, favors the *World's* free trade movement. Mr. Storm is a Pennsylvania Democrat, but he is decidedly opposed to protection to American industry. Yet he represents what should be the strongest protection district in the State.

A correspondent of the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* urges the nomination, by the Republican State Convention, of Mr. W. J. Tyrrell, of Susquehanna county, or Mr. Olmstead, of Potter, for State Treasurer.

The Venango County Democratic Committee has been summoned to meet in Franklin on the 25th inst.

Alluding to the candidacy for the Supreme Judgeship, the Lebanon *Courier* says: "There is a Supreme Judge to be chosen, and the candidate must be a man without spot or blemish of character, and with ability enough to be an ornament to the place. There is a man of this kind named, but he will not descend to electioneer for the place, and his friends will sanction no intrigues to place him upon the ticket. He would have been the choice of the Convention a year ago, had not the candidate for Governor been from the East. We allude to Judge Butler, of Chester county. He is a man in the full vigor of life, with a reputation for judicial acter for purity above suspicion. He has been on the Bench for over a full term in the Chester and Delaware district, where his dispatch of business, the correctness of his decisions, and his urbanity towards all with whom he comes in contact, has made him the most popular Judge that that district has ever had, notwithstanding he is a successor to such eminent jurists as Darlington, Bell and others who have had national reputations. The selection of such a man by the Convention would do much to concentrate the strength of the best elements in the State on the ticket."

The Greensburg *Herald* advocates George F. Huff, of that place, for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer.

The Altoona *Sun* gives mouth to the rumor that Mr. McCrum, senior editor of the *Tribune* of that place, is a candidate for Congress on the Republican side.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* suggests that Judge Hare and Judge Thayer of that city are first in the line of promotion to the Supreme Bench, and prefers either to any other candidate.

OHIO NEWS.

Cleveland has counterpart of Dickens's Fagin in the person of a hoary-headed reprobate named Wolf, who has trained several children to steal for him. The pupils ranged in age from eight to twelve years. The police interfered and broke up Mr. Wolf's educational institute.

After an absence of three weeks, the body of Martin Wieshowski, a Polander, was found in the river at Berea, with marks upon it indicating foul play.

Two policemen in Cleveland disguised themselves, one as a woman, the other in fashionable garments, and played the part of lovers in a spot where ruffians were in the habit of committing outrageous assaults on young women and their escorts. The masquerade did not last long before they were approached and attacked by a brace of ruffians, whose intent was at once apparent. The policemen captured one of them but the other escaped.

Forty-two members of the Montgomery county Pioneer Association have died within a year. The Modocs should belong to that society.

John Best, an employee in the Akron paper mill, was caught in the machinery and had one arm torn out of its socket, on Saturday last, causing his death.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, which held its semi-annual session in Lima, last week adjourned to meet in Akron on the 29th of October next.

It is rumored that the Supreme Court will at an early day declare the Boesel Railroad act unconstitutional.

The Holmes county *Farmer* says: "Mrs. Barbara Bell, of Knox township, died on Tuesday of last week, at the extraordinary age of almost one hundred years, having been born in Lancaster county, Pa., on the 21st of November 1773. She immigrated to Ohio in 1808, and has been a resident of Holmes county fifty-five years.

The other day, Nathan Miller, who lives on Long creek, Lawrence county, went out and got some fire wood, among which was a large back-log, which he deposited in the broad fire place. All that day the fire burned, and smouldered at night; and the next day it brilliantly blazed again until it became too hot for some hideous guests hid within, for out of the back-log came two huge black-snakes, each four feet long, which the proprietor of the mansion, who happened to be on hand, quietly dispatched. The snakes had been in the fire nearly two days and the fire burning all the time.

During a thunder shower, which passed over Norwalk Friday afternoon, Anthony Miller, an inmate of the Huron county infirmary, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was in a room of the infirmary at the time with a window down at the top, through which the lightning passed striking him in the top of his hat, burning a small round hole through the crown about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. It passed thence down the right side of his neck and body to the lower part of the chest, where it turned across to the left side, thence took an upward direction a short distance, and passed from the body to a small looking glass in his side pocket, which is the last trace found of the current. A black streak was left on the surface over which the current passed, and the hair on the head was burned about the width of the aperture made in the hat. It is thought the lightning did not pass over the rods upon the building. All the inmates felt the shock.

On Friday morning, at South Charleston, near Springfield, a little girl, daughter of a Mr. Cheny, fell into a well containing sixteen feet of water, but was rescued from drowning, with much difficulty, by her father, who observed her fall, and jumped in after the child.

We find in a Columbus letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* a general statement as to the character of the Morgan raid claims. John M. Alexander lost "two sacks of apples," four dollars, a halter, two dollars, and five dollars' worth of "corn and cheese." Beavers is out a bowie knife, worth a dollar and a half, and one Billson five dollars' worth of bridles. Isaac Clarke is submerged in woe by the loss of "parts of harness," worth three dollars. One man mourns the loss of meat to the value of a dollar and a half. Daniel Mershan lost seven dollars and fifty-four cents worth of "jewelry and pictures," while Ralph P. Morrison suffered the loss of "one breast-pin," which he and his friends, Stephen Reynolds and R. W. Eakins, solemnly swore was worth one dollar. Henry Philips wants pay from the State Treasury for a three-dollar "pistol" and a one-dollar knife. And so on and so forth.

Mrs. Harriet Colwell, a widow lady seventy years of age, was so severely injured, last week, by falling down stairs, at the residence of William Oliver, Gambier, that she died two days afterward.

An itinerant clock mender recently died in Milton township, Ashland county, and an examination of his room brought to light $3,000 in money, and other property to the amount of $1,500, which he had secreted in various places. It is thought there is much more hid in other places, and it is rumored he buried several thousand dollars in specie, some years before his death.

The Marietta *Register* says: Michael Quinn, aged thirteen years, son of Daniel Quinn, of Union township, was accidentally shot on Sunday last, by a gun in the hands of a brother, a few years older. There were four boys together at the house of Mr. Sweny, a neighbor. The elder boy was sitting in a chair, holding the gun across his knees. While in this position the gun was discharged, the entire load of shot striking young Quinn on the right side, and entering, lodged there. He died on Monday morning.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has been declared sane by a judge and jury; and [illegible] now logically and judicially established that it does not follow that a man is insane because he is a fool.

COMING events cast their shadows before. Congressman SOUTHERLAND, of Michigan, who took his back pay, recently became a candidate for Mayor of Saginaw, and was, says a local paper, "beaten out of sight." Persons interested would do well to heed the moral.

"'HE that is not for me is against me,' said Napoleon."—*Chicago Times.*

The theologic acquirements of the *Times* are about on a par with the quality of its political morality. We shall presently begin to doubt the truth of the old saying that "the devil can quote Scripture like a monk."

IN AN elaborate review of the monetary situation, the *Financial Chronicle* arrives at the conclusion that the adverse tide has at length fairly turned, and that, when due allowance is made for all the pressure which the market has sustained since last October, it will be found to be in a hopeful state of recuperation.

HERE is another encouraging indication of returning prudence and common sense on the part of our people. The dry goods imports at New York, during the past week fell off to the unusually small total of $1,253,754. Habits of foreign extravagance are not seemly garments for a Republican nation to be clothed on withal.

ALREADY, it is said, speculations are rife as to who will be the successor of Chief Justice CHASE, and those professing to be posted declare that Senator CONKLING will be the new appointee. The name of Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont, is also mentioned in the same connection. This haste is not seemly. At least let the matter rest quietly until the honored dead shall have been laid in his grave.

YOUR true Bohemian evolves canards from his inner consciousness with the ease and celerity with which a spider spins webs. The latest sensational fabrication is a purported negotiation with Mexico, said to be now pending, whereby we are shortly to acquire a considerable slice of her territory in exchange for our claims against her. The statement is probably without the slightest foundation in fact.

HEAVILY ridden Kansas is to be congratulated. Ex-Senator Subsidy POMEROY is reported to have declared his inflexible determination to have nothing whatever to do with politics in the future; and it is also stated that he is about to transfer, permanently, his residence from that State to New York city. This will be an immense relief to Kansas, and at the same time it can hardly make New York any worse.

A NEW and exceedingly important source of wealth seems to have been discovered in Indiana. The indications are that there is an abundance of petroleum underlying several of the southern counties. A well recently sunk in one of those counties is said to be yielding an unusually pure article in great abundance. Crowds of speculators are already on hand, prospecting the country and preparing for investments.

IT IS reported that there is more corn on the single line of the Chicago, Burlington and Pacific road than can be transported by next July. Such a fact as this indicates that the stocks still on hand at other interior points must also be quite large. The quantity of grain which is now held in the United States and Canada is perhaps greater than it has been for several years. The reopening of navigation, therefore, is hardly likely to add strength to existing breadstuff prices.

THERE is some talk of starting another National prohibition movement. We think the proposition unwise. If temperance, or prohibition, which is the object really aimed at, were the only question agitating the public mind, or to be settled at our elections, the formation of a party in its interest might be in order, and we should all be compelled to take sides upon it one way or the other. This is not the case, however, and hence the movement must necessarily prove impracticable.

DURING the past month the exports from Philadelphia amounted to $2,878,862, fifty per cent. of which was comprised in the single article of petroleum. The total during the same month last year was only $1,319,822, showing the gratifying increase of over 100 per cent. Of this amount American vessels carried $728,319 as compared with $396,236 in the corresponding month of 1872, an increase of nearly 100 per cent., indicating a substantial revival in the shipping trade of that port.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT concludes that discretion is the better part of valor, and backs out from his contest with the United States government in the matter of the taxes upon the New York Central dividends, on which he entered with so brave a flourish of trumpets a short time ago. The company has settled with the Treasury Department by paying four hundred thousand dollars—the amount originally claimed. Now let the war be rigorously prosecuted against other resisting companies, until they also have surrendered.

THE New York Legislature has passed a Local Option bill which remands to each village, town and city in the State the right to decide whether distilled and malt liquors shall be sold in the limits of the municipality voting on the question. The matter will come up for decision at the next November election. The amendment will probably have comparatively plain sailing in some of the rural districts, but a hard road to travel in the populous cities, and especially New York and Brooklyn.

DURING the past nine months there have been exported from the port of New York 656,000 sides of sole leather—an amount unprecedented in the annals of the trade. Notwithstanding this large exportation, English dealers are reported to have but little stock, and the drain of next year promises to be even greater than that of the present. Now that American leather has gained a foothold in European markets, what was at first deemed an experiment will no doubt turn out to be a considerable item in balancing our foreign importations.

COMPARATIVELY little has been heard abou Samana Bay during the past two or three months. The Secretary of the new enterprise, however, now officially announces that the Dominican Republic and the Samana Bay Company have made mutually satisfactory arrangements for the collection of customs dues on all merchandise shipped to the interior from Samana Bay, and that the the tariff of the company, in accordance with the provisions of which Samana is declared a free port, is now in full force. Measures of considerable public commercial interest and importance will, it is stated, shortly be taken by the Board of Directors.

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee has rendered a decision which announces a new rule in regard to acknowledgment of debts. Heretofore it has been accepted as law that, where a payment had been made upon a note, such payment took the instrument out of the statute of limitations. According to the late decision, no note can now be collected after six years, on the ground that partial payment has been made. The payment is to be considered as an acknowlegment *pro tanto*, and not for the entire debt. The decision, which is of considerable public interest, is to be appealed from to the Supreme Court of the United States.

WHAT can be more beautiful than the benevolent outbreathings of a nature conscious of perfect innocence? Here, for example, are the papers of England, which exhibit no end of philanthropic grief over the retaliation which it is proposed to mete out to the Modoc Indians for their bloody treachery. When one remembers the wholesale execution at the cannon's mouth, some years ago, of certain misguided Indiamen, and that this unnatural and inhuman punishment was applauded by these same writers on the plea that such an example was necessary in order to deter others, their exceedingly moral guilelessness and humanitarian sympathy become so striking as to be absolutely wonderful!

"SO MUCH the worse for the facts," exclaimed TALLEYRAND, upon being informed that these were dead against certain pet views which he had long held—"the theory itself is invulnerable." When the new French tariff law went into effect, the free-traders predicted that it would work irretrievable ruin. But it now appears from official returns that not only were the expectations of the Minister of Finance, in proposing the new duties, justified, but the receipts from indirect taxes during the first quarter of the year have actually exceeded his estimates by some fifteen millions of francs. This, however, in the estimation of these over-wise political economists, in no sense affects the free trade argument—in the abstract. Only, "So much the worse for the facts."

MR. CHASE.

In the many biographical notices of Chief Justice CHASE, in the leading newspapers of the country, the one point which is dwelt on with the most unction, and from which is drawn the highest evidence of his statesmanship, is his early and long continued devotion to the anti-slavery cause. The part which he took in that bitter, exciting and prolonged contest, entitles him to be classed among the foremost men of the country, and will be remembered when every other part of his career is forgotten.

The anti-slavery agitation, which began in 1832, was at first confined to a mere discussion of the slavery problem and to efforts to arouse the public mind to its horrors and atrocities. But, after years of agitation and discussion, many of the most active Abolitionists concluded that mere talk would accomplish nothing. Slavery was a political question, and could never be abolished without political action. They therefore proposed to form a political party on the basis of hostility to slavery, and on that question the anti-slavery organization was rent in twain. Mr. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS and others contended that the National Constitution was a pro-slavery instrument, and that no anti-slavery man could conscientiously take office under it, whilst J. G. BIRNEY, THOMAS MORRIS and GERRITT SMITH contended that slavery could be reached and overcome in a constitutional way and only under the Constitution. GARRISON accordingly rallied the anti-slavery non-voters under the old flag of the Original Anti-Slavery Society, and BIRNEY gathered the voting part of the host into the organization of the Liberty party.

This was in 1840. In 1841, Mr. CHASE, with the great legal discrimination he possessed, saw clearly that if anything effective was to be done against slavery it must be done in a legal, constitutional way and under constitutional restraints, took his position with the Liberty party and did more, probably, to mould the anti-slavery sentiment of the country into the shape which it afterward assumed in the formation of the Republican party, than any other one man. He wrote the address of the Liberty party in Ohio in 1841, and of the National Conventions which met in 1845 and 1848, and took an active part in the National Convention in 1843. In all these he strongly maintained the ground which he took in issuing the call for the Convention of 1845, which was addressed to "all who, believing that whatever is worth preserving in Republicanism can be maintained only by uncompromising war against usurpations of the slave power, and are therefore *resolved to use all constitutional and honorable means to effect the extinction of slavery within their respective States, and its reduction to its constitutional limits in the United States.*"

The key-note of his political action was the restriction of slavery within constitutional limits by constitutional means; and the work of years which he gave to setting in motion that wave of political sentiment which finally overwhelmed the institution of slavery is what will forever endear him to the hearts of all who love humanity for humanity's sake.

On this subject the New York *Times* well says:

> "The nation owes much to Mr. CHASE for his early appreciation and persistent defense of the friendly spirit of the Constitution toward freedom. There was, in the first stages of the anti-slavery movement, great danger that the moral sense of the people, deeply stirred as it was, would turn against the Constitution and the Union, behind which the slave power seemed so strongly intrenched. It was not difficult to convince the Northern States that slavery was an outrage on morals, an insult to justice, and a source of terrible humiliation to the country. It was a simple matter when the slave-owners presented their sophistries about the constitutional guarantees of slavery to accept the naked issue as they offered it, and to reject the authority of the Constitution in order to get at the monstrous evil in behalf of which it was cited. But to pierce the sophistries, to refute the aspersions on the Constitution, and to enlist the people at once in behalf of the authority of law and against the miserable system which sought protection behind the law, that was the work of a statesman. In large measure it fell to the lot of Mr. CHASE to perform it. The magnificent courage, the intellectual strength, and the purity of character which he brought to the task ought never to be forgotten."

It is this part of Mr. CHASE's career which will pass into history. It was not his efforts to elevate himself, nor his ambition to be called to fill exalted stations, which will redound to his credit in the great hereafter, but the noble work which he did for others, which culminated in the total destruction of human slavery in this republic. As JEANNIE DEANS said, in that stirring and eloquent appeal in behalf of her suffering sister, which she addressed in person to the Queen, in the day when we come to die it is not the good we have done for *ourselves* that will stand us in stead, but the good we have done to *others*.

THE New York *World* thinks the tariff a failure because while, under its operation, our exports have increased $176,000,000 since 1860. The increase is confined mainly to the exports of raw materials, the shipments of American manufactured goods being about the same as they were thirteen years ago.

If the amount of manufactured goods is to be the test of national prosperity, the *World* has made a point. Otherwise not. But no such test can be admitted. All nations export that which they can spare best—the surplus of what they produce. With one nation this surplus consists of manufactures, as is the case with Great Britain; but with another it consists of grain and other articles of consumption, as is the case with us; and the fact that we export more of the products of agricultural than of manufacturing industry only proves that, as a nation, we are not yet able to manufacture all that we use. Our manufacturers find a market for their wares at home which absorbs all they can produce, and hence they have no need to look to a foreign market; but the farmers produce more than the country consumes, and hence look to a foreign market for purchasers for the surplus.

The time may come, and we think it is approaching rapidly, when the increase in American manufactures will so increase the consumption of farm products that there will be (comparatively) little of the latter to export. When the tariff has built up home industry to that point, the American farmer will find his best market at home, and then the surplus for export will come from the factory and not from the granary. It is probably from the perception of this fact that the Western farmers are now beginning to look to the growth of the manufacturing interest at points easily accessible to them and their produce as their best and surest reliance, saving them not only from the extortions of the carrying trade but from the necessity of sending their produce abroad, at all. When that occurs, we shall export less of the raw material and more of the manufactured; but in the meantime, the nation is none the less prosperous, even if it should be found that the balance is, for the present, the other way.

It is remarkable, however, that the *World*, in making up its tables of figures, should be led into classifying manufactured goods as raw material, and should so upset its own calculations. It says:

> The export trade of our domestic manufactures, under the genial influence of protection, has advanced for the past twelve years in the manner of the crab. In 1860 our total exports were $373,189,284, while in 1872 they were $549,219,718, showing an increase of $176,030,434. But this increase is chiefly in the following few items:

	1860.	1872.
Breadstuffs	$ 24,422,320	$ 84,586,273
Gold and silver bullion and coin	56,946,851	75,271,478
Provisions	16,217,919	58,746,778
Leaf tobacco	15,906,547	24,136,166
Petroleum	*Nil*	34,058,390
Lumber	6,249,768	12,542,989
Total	$119,743,405	$289,342,071

> In these six items a gain is shown of nearly within six millions of the whole increase, and this increase is due to the farmer, who does not ask or wish a high tariff.

Breadstuffs and leaf tobacco are the only items in this list due to the farmer, exclusively, and, indeed, we might also leave breadstuffs out, for much of the export included in this item is manufactured flour, not wheat. Gold and silver bullion do not come from the hands of the farmer; the bulk of the petroleum exported is refined, and therefore the product of the manufacturing side of the house; "provisions" are not farm products, but the produce of the packing-house and smoke-house; and lumber comes from the saw-mills, the result of anything but farming industry. The figures of the *World*, therefore are fatal to its theory, little as that may be worth; and the one fact that the tariff enables our manufacturers to find a home market for their wares is a thorough set-off to all the depreciation of it that the free-traders attempt to derive from the above figures of our exports.

WHEN, nearly two years ago, the stout ship *Polaris*, bearing on board the members of Captain HALL's expedition for the exploration of the polar regions, sailed away into the dangerous northern seas, it was sped on its errand by warmest wishes as well as by favorable winds, and many a heart not catalogued with the crew accompanied the devoted party. And now the news of the failure of the expedition, and the death of the veteran explorer, an outline of which is published in our telegraphic columns, will cause sincere grief throughout the whole country. If, as is written, "all mankind love lovers," they do not any the less love heroes, and many and earnest will be the prayers that those members of the expedition who are yet locked up in the icy embrace of the frigid seas may be protected and enabled to return home to their countrymen and kindred. But we do not agree with those papers which condemn such expeditions on the ground that they are productive of no practical results. It is true that all attempts to solve the problem of the Northwest passage have thus far failed, and that the terrible secret of the Pole remains still unpierced; but the real value of such expeditions consists in the demonstration which they furnish that nature cannot balk man with merely material impediments. In spite of the fact that the great problems of the material world, whose solution has cost so much anguish, and so many lives, must often have suggested the thought that there was an unhandsome victory of dead matter over living spirit, there is still no waste of heroism. The inspiration of FRANKLIN, and KANE, and HALL—the instinctive feeling that man can wrest the solution of the vexed question from the icy Sphnix that sits in the North—shows that man is the head of nature, and that success is not external but internal. The true triumph of the explorers consisted in their prompt obedience to a noble instinct; and although they have failed to force the frozen gates, they have attested their will to do it, and this is heroism and victory.

THE attitude of the Democrats in Louisiana is one of hostility to the general government. The refusal of steamboat owners and captains to convey United States troops to the scene of conflict between the local government and the revolted citizens, is plainly the result of a conspiracy and of concerted action to prevent the army from aiding to enforce the civil process of the government. These things do not happen by accident, but from design. The rebels know they cannot fight the government successfully; but they feel able, temporarily, to obstruct it, and to keep back its troops long enough to give a chance to their colleagues who are in arms to gain an advantage over the local government. There is an evident purpose to provoke, if possible, a civil war; and the main object of the obstructions thrown in the way of the transportation of troops is to attain some local triumph which will serve to fire the hearts of the (as yet) unroused Democrats of the State, and stir them up to a rebellion so general that the National government may not be able, with its present limited military force, to put it down. We cannot believe, however, that their attempt will succeed. After having failed to *cheat* themselves into power, they cannot now *force* themselves in. The KELLOGG government is the government of Louisiana, *de facto* as well as *de jure*; and the entire strength of the National government will be used, if necessary, to put down any attempt at revolution or of armed resistance to the laws. If the Democrats of that State have the least glimmering of common sense left, they will see that they are not strong enough to cope with the government, and will at once abandon their conspiracies and attempts to stir up bloody strife. Experience is a dear school, and they are such fools that they will learn in no other; but they have already had experience enough to teach them the folly of their present position. If, however, they must have a repetition of it, on their own heads be all the consequences.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, which has hitherto either kept silent or commented kindly on the acts of the Constitutional Convention, is at last constrained to speak out and warn that body that it was not called to the work of making statutes, but of framing an organic law. There is a grave necessity for this warning; and the necessity has been apparent so long that the marvel is it has not sooner provoked general complaint. A few have hitherto discovered and pointed out the tendency of the Convention to assume to itself the power of incorporating provisions in the organic law which properly belong to the statute book; but the general wish to deal tenderly with that body, to judge it leniently and trust it implicity, has kept back any general outbreak against it. The time, however, has passed for any further indulgence in rose-colored views about the probable action of a body that does not comprehend its mission, and we are glad to see such papers as the *North American* speaking out as it does in the following extract.

> "We are disposed to give the members of the Constitutional Convention credit for the best and purest of motives, and therefore whatever we may have to say touching their labors as a body will not be said in a spirit of fault-finding or for the sake of criticism. It was understood from the first that the Convention was not called to legislate. It has no legislative function, rightly considered. The Convention was called to frame a Constitution, and when it shall have framed it its existence will cease. Some of the gentlemen who compose it do not appear to comprehend the distinction between a Convention and a Legislature. In consequence of this misapprehension, not a few of the propositions submitted are in the nature of legislation, and there is some danger that law directory and law mandatory may become inextricably confounded. We notice, also, the submission of certain propositions which, if carried into effect, would defeat one of the objects for which the Convention was called. For example, it was hoped and expected that under the new Constitution the evil of local legislation would be removed. Yet several members, apparently losing sight of this object, submit propositions to incorporate local legislation in the Constitution itself. Such provisions are out of place in the organic law, and if incorporated with it will bring that law into merited contempt."

SOME time ago we stated that a certain General PENDLETON, late of the rebel army, in a lecture on General LEE, charged LONGSTREET with deliberate treachery at Gettysburg. We said at the time, that it was most probably a slander, which had its origin in the fact that General LONGSTREET has ever since the war accepted the situation in good faith, and deported himself as became a decent, law-abiding citizen. In this opinion a good many of his old soldiers would appear to share. At least, quite a large number of ex-Confederates, who fought under him on that occasion, denounce the accusation and its author without stint. "General PENDLETON," says one of them, "may lecture and create a sensation that will put money in his pocket, but he will never convince the fighting men who are left of LONGSTREET's corps that their commander was a traitor;" while another indignantly exclaims: "No matter what his politics may be; no matter how much derided, villified and abused, his name will go down as one of the best, bravest and most unassuming officers the Southern Confederacy produced, and his men will never believe or countenance such calumny, no matter from what source it may come." We have no apology to offer for the course of General LONGSTREET in taking up arms agains his country; but it is at least satisfactory to know that the scurrilous defamation to which he has been subjected since his return to his proper allegiance, in quarters where he should be best known and appreciated meets with the reprobation and contempt it deserves.

THE odious use which the Atlantic Cable Company have made of their monopoly in recently increasing their rates fifty per cent, has given rise to a proposition which, if successfully carried out, will go a considerable way towards relieving the public of the present intolerable exactions. At a meeting of the New York Cotton Exchange on Friday, to consider the expediency of laying a new ocean cable, a petition signed by two hundred of the leading business men of that city, was read, showing the urgent necessity of such a cable, owing to the present excessive rates. Resolutions were adopted promising to sustain the new company with subscriptions and the business of the exchange. The proposed new company has a capital of $6,750,000, and are to have the cable laid in working order by May 1 of next year. It is claimed that the cotton interest of this country patronizes this means of intercourse more extensively than any other branch of trade, and hence feels a deep interest in securing a line in which they shall hold a controlling amount of stock, and which shall be on so firm a basis as to be secure against absorption by other companies which aspire to build up ocean telegraphy into a vast monopoly. The company which now proposes to carry out this idea in a practical manner is known on the other side as the "Direct United States Cable Company," and on this side as the "American Atlantic Telegraph Company." Controlled by practical business men, and worked at rates which could be made remunerative without extortion, the project would be likely to attract general custom.

AN eminent English grain statistician has lately published an important estimate of the growing grain crops in Great Britain, from which it appears that there is likely to be a considerably greater deficiency next harvest than last, and that in all probability England will be compelled to import more than half her entire food supplies. The estimates which he gives are invested with all the greater importance from the surprising accuracy of his former anticipations, showing that his conclusions are based on evidence of the most reliable character. The total value of the food importations of Great Britain in 1871 amounted to $303,640,000, and in 1872 to $338,185,000—an increase of $34,545,000 in one year. The food imports for the current may be estimated at not less than $450,000,000—an increase, in round numbers, of $150,000, as compared with three years ago. This condition of affairs can hardly fail to exercise an important influence on the social and political future of Great Britain. The absolute dependence of more than half her entire population on foreign countries for food can hardly fail to be attended by marked results. The consequences of a falling off in the production of one or more of the great grain countries would be most serious. But the fact of a probably permanent annual demand for $400,000,000 of food in such a sure market as Great Britain, will naturally tend to stimulate production in other countries.

IT IS gratifying to observe that a considerable number of the striking puddlers in the eastern portion of this State have gone back again into the ranks of honest toil for their daily bread, and that the lock-out does not promise to become general, as it lately threatened. Strikes of nearly every kind almost always originate with a few persons whose vocation it is to agitate, and are stimulated by windy orators, who, if they would but work one hour a day in some useful calling, would be far more valuable members of society. Never, upon the whole, has labor been better rewarded than now; never was there a time when an honest day's work would produce more of the necessaries and comforts of life, or when the the workingman had a more favorable opportunity of improving his condition, of educating his children, and giving them a start in life with broader advantages than his own. The sensitive organism of industry has suffered greatly from the strikes of the past few years, it is true, but the great burden has fallen upon the masses, and the reflex wave of stagnation has affected the discontented workmen, while those whom they attempted to coerce into a concession of better terms have invested their money in other enterprises than those to which their paid labor was accustomed to contribute. These facts are worthy the close consideration of everybody concerned in the solution of the labor problem—and who are more so than workingmen themselves?

NOT long ago we made a little plea for the school children, in the way of urging fewer hours of study, upon the ground if a given lesson can be learned by close application in one hour, it is far better for the student than to spend two hours in careless and indifferent study; and because it is self-evident that the progress made must be in proportion to the amount of study, and not to the number of hours spent in looking at the printed page. Besides this, there would probably be so much more enthusiasm and earnestness on the part of both teacher and pupils that considerable more would be accomplished than now. We recur to the subject at present for the purpose of stating that a leading physician of Lowell, Massachusetts, and a member of the School Committee, has publicly stated that he thinks the murderous assault lately committed by the FITTS boy was not merely a somnambulist's freak but an insane act, and that his condition was brought about by over-study in the public schools. Two years ago, he says, it was evident to him that the boy was being overtaxed, and some time since he recommended that he be taken from school. Of course a good education is the best heritage which our children can receive; still there may be possibly be such a thing as schooling them too much and too fast. For young brains tire early

A SOMEWHAT important movement has just been started by a number of English capitalists, to enlarge the facilities for investment in United States securities. They have effected an organization called "The American Investment Fund." Its investments are to be "limited to the bonds of the Government, States, cities, counties and public undertakings, especially railroads and public works, and also in paid up shares of undertakings actually earning incomes," and the net return anticipated in the prospectus is set down at seven per cent. or upwards. The certificates are to bear interest at six per cent. They are issued at 95, and are redeemable at 105 by a sinking fund, which is to be accumulated by the excess of profits over expenses and interest. The association is to last for thirty years, or till the sinking fund has redeemed all the certificates. Should any surplus remain after such redemption, it is to be equally divided among the owners of the certificates. The success of the organization will of course depend on the confidence with which it may inspire capitalists and investors, and the judicious selection of the securities in which the funds of the association shall be placed. Should it meet expectations it will be likely, in course of time, to call into existence other organizations of similar character, and to give them full employment.

DID anybody ever know of a disappointed and played-out politician, who was not willing and anxious to engage in an effort to organize a new party on the basis of "reform?" Here is ex-Senator TRUMBULL, for instance, the sincerity of whose fine speeches of last autumn concerning the necessity of elevating and purifying the politics of the country, may be inferred from the fact that he pocketed his "back pay" without a single scruple or compunction, who has managed to get himself retained as the counsel of the Illinois "Patrons of Husbandry" in their suits against the Illinois Railroad Company, unquestionably with a view to political elevation at their hands. No doubt these agriculturists feel keenly the oppressive influences to which they have been subjected by the carrying monopolies, nor have we a syllable to utter in discouragement of their resolution to fight until their just claims are recognized. But they will do well to be very careful how they intrust their interests to men of the stamp of TRUMBULL; else, the first thing they know will be that he is running the machine to suit himself, and the next, that the boiler has burst and the whole concern has been smashed to flinders.

A GOOD many flippant witlings waxed satirical over the President's statement, made in his second inaugural message, that he believed the English tongue would in course of time become the language of the world. We have on several occasions since then made reference to the various evidences which are constantly developing in support of this belief. And now there comes another proof from far off Siam, the King of which realm has just established two English schools for the education of the sons of his nobles. These future Asiatic aristocrats are to be able to converse with and read the literature of the people of Great Britain and the United States. French may possibly remain the language of European courts, but the commercial tongue of the world is undoubtedly the English, and the knowledge of it is spreading with every fresh port in Asia and Africa opened to commerce; with the advent of each American in Japan, China and Egypt. No doubt these glib and superfine criticasters thought their shallow conceits to be exquisite. And all the while the steady progress of events was writing them down as fools!

THE completion and opening of the Delaware and Pennsylvania Railroad, which makes the distance between the Atlantic seaboard and the West some forty miles shorter than by railways terminating in New York, is attracting considerable attention in commercial circles. The road is forty miles long and extends from Pomeroy, on the Pennsylvania Central, to Delaware City, at the head of the bay, and about forty miles below Philadelphia. Navigation on the Delaware is partially or wholly suspended by ice every winter, but by the completion of the new link this difficulty is wholly overcome. It is the purpose of the Pennsylvania Central Company, to whose foresight the construction of the road is owing, to ship to this point all the grain that now comes from the West and is exported from Philadelphia; also all the coal and much of the lumber traffic. The cost of transportation will be the same as to the latter city, the distance being the same. The new terminus is accessible at all seasons of the year from the Atlantic.

INDICATIONS multiply that the time is not distant when church property will no longer be exempted from taxation. The sooner it comes the more equitably will the burden of taxation be distributed. As one evidence of the growth of a proper sentiment on this question, the position of the *National Baptist*, a denominational organ, may be noted. This influential journal candidly admits that such exemptions cannot be defended. No property should be exempted from taxation because it belongs to any church, railroad, private educational institution or any other party or association. This is as courageous as it is sensible. No doubt this help would be very welcome; no doubt it would be a great assistance to many a church that finds it hard to live; but this is not the question. Shall the State take the money raised by taxation and pay out any part of it for the support of churches and preachers; and is there any intrinsic difference between paying out money from the public treasury and remitting taxes that are coming into the public treasury?

THE free-traders, *par excellence*, do not want the Democratic party to adopt free trade as its platform, because that party is in such bad odor that its adoption of that platform would kill free trade, outright; and the Democrats do not want it done, because free trade would be sure to kill the Democratic party. It is a case of sure death, either way; and we would fain see the advice of the *World* adopted, so as to securely kill both and put them out of the way. The case is akin to that of the two old curmudgeons quarrelling in a railroad car about a raised window. "Put down that window," said one to the conductor, "or it will kill me!" "Do not!" said the other, "or I shall smother for want of air!" "Conductor!" said a third party, "keep up that window until it kills one, and then put it down until it kills the other." The extermination of the free trade heresy and the Democratic party at one blow, by the fatal effect which each would have upon the other, would be a rare instance of pure and poetic justice.

PROMOTION to the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court has never, yet, come from the ranks of the Associate Justices; but there is no good reason why it should not. The best qualified men for that place, it would seem natural to suppose, must be found among those who have served in the subordinate position; and although there is no precedent for such a choice, it is very easy to make one. We trust, therefore, that the President will see that precedent in filling Mr. CHASE's place and promote one of the Associate Justices to the Chief Justice's position.

In that event, there is no one of the Associates of the late Chief Justice on whom his mantle could fall more properly or wisely than on Judge STRONG. In learning, ability and purity he is the peer of any man on the bench. Eminent in jurisprudence, ripe in scholarship, vigorous in manhood, and without a blemish on his public or private life, he is just the man for the place. We commend him to the earnest attention of the President.

THE fall of the iron bridge at Dixon, Illinois, (which was of the kind known as the Truesdell bridge,) will be disastrous in more senses than one if it leads people to believe that *all* iron bridges are unsafe, because made of iron. The very best material for bridges is stone; next to that, iron, if rightly employed; and such sad results as that at Dixon should at once put all parties interested on their guard as to the kind of iron bridge they may be instrumental in putting up. The County Commissioners of this county, we understand, have determined to erect only iron bridges across our country streams hereafter, which is right and proper, if the bridges they put up are of the right kind, as we presume they are. We are for the use of iron in any thing and every thing where it can be safely employed; but let us be sure that in a matter involving so largely the safety of the public as the construction of bridges, that we have not only a safe *material*, but that it is safely and securely put together.

THE following sound and sensible advice is given by a leading Western paper to the farmers of that section who complain of the exorbitant rates charged by railroads for conveying produce. It says:

> "Diversify industry; develop local resources; encourage manufactures near the farm; make population denser; create on your own soil as many centers of commerce as you can; do everything in your power to bring consumers to your doors. All this will take time, because you have already gone so far in the wrong direction. This, however, is certain, you are, by your present course, but adding force and momentum to the cause of your present troubles. The effect can be stopped only by removing the cause. Strike at the root of the whole evil."

This is unquestionably the true policy. And meanwhile, if those Western papers which keep up such an incessant babble against the tariff would pay a little more thoughtful attention to the needs and interests of their respective communities in this particular, they would soon find the material interests of such communities beginning to grow a good deal more vigorous, healthy and self-reliant than they are now.

OUR FOREIGN trade appears to be gradually getting into a passably good condition. New York papers state that the exports of domestic produce the past week from that port reached a total of over $7,500,000—the largest amount ever sent from any port of the United States—indicating the increase of an internal industry and the expansion of our foreign trade. For the expired portion of 1873 the total exports from New York were $95,000,000, while the importations were $157,000,000. But New York exports only two-fifths of all the exports, while it imports two-thirds of all the imports of the country. According to this ratio, therefore, the total imports have been a million or two less than the exports. It is true that in this calculation the exports are in currency values and the imports in specie, but even after proper allowance is made for this difference, it will be seen that the figures are considerably more in our favor than has been the case for a long while past.

FULLY a year ago we ventured to observe that the heavy advances in coal and iron, which were taking place in Great Britain, must ultimately exert an exceedingly depressing effect on the steam navigation interests of that country. The prediction is already beginning to be fulfilled. Quite a large number of shipowners, we learn, are having the engines taken out, and their vessels converted into sailing ships. So far as steam navigation and commerce are concerned, the supremacy of England is represented by her coal. But her decadence should be our growth. In view of the vast stores of coal and iron held within the bosom of our own State, simply, there is no reason why, in the course of a few years, there may not be established, upon the banks of the Delaware alone, an iron ship building interest which shall eventually rival the world.

THE present Constitution of Ohio prohibits special legislation, and the creation of corporations by special acts. All laws are required to be general. Yet the Legislature of that State, which has just adjourned, sat 125 days, or nearly a month longer than the Pennsylvania Legislature. It is elected biennially; but it has hitherto so timed its adjournments as to meet annually. It is plain, therefore, that the prohibition of special legislation, and the biennial choice of Legislatures, do not of themselves, secure either biennial sessions or short ones; and those who yearn after the attainments of both these ends, in Pennsylvania, must look to other remedies than those already proposed. If all laws are to be general, it is manifest that much more time will be spent in framing them than now, and short sessions will be practically unattainable.

WE yesterday mentioned the fact that the petroleum exports from Philadelphia for the past month comprised fifty per cent of the entire exports of the port—a gratifying increase over the corresponding period of 1872. A still more notable increase is shown in the oil receipts and exports of Pittsburgh for the present year. The receipts of crude oil at this place from the first of January to the tenth of May were 651,356 barrels, against 333,217 barrels for the same period in 1872—an increase of 318,139 barrels; while the exports of refined oil to the East during the same time amounted to 253,488 barrels, against 170,421 barrels for the corresponding period of last year—being an increase of 83,067 barrels. These statistics indicate the importance of Pittsburgh as an oil market.

THE recent death of JAMES BROOKS raises the question as to who shall be his successor. Several names have been mentioned, but the preponderant expression of the public voice seems to be decidedly in favor of electing S. S. Cox, who was recently defeated for Congress-at-large, to fill the vacancy. Ex-Congressman ROOSEVELT is also understood to be anxious to step into Mr. BROOKS' empty shoes, but his course with regard to the "back-pay" salary grab somewhat clouds his prospects. Mr. Cox is not a man of heavy calibre, but he has a certain intellectual alertness and dexterity which, conjoined with his admitted honesty and genial humor, have made him quite a popular favorite. He is, to be sure, utterly unsound in politics, but then he belongs to a party which, fortunately, can do no harm.

STATE POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Leader* advises the Democracy to nominate Judge Ludlow, of that city, for the Supreme bench, and praises him warmly.

It is a fact worthy of noting says the Harrisburg *State Journal*, that the manner of conducting the contest for the nominations of the Republican State Convention for Supreme Judge is carried on with great dignity and becoming recognition of the merits of every man thus far brought out by his friends. We never see a reference to one man in connection with this position but what compliments still another supposed to be rival of the first, a fact which proves that whoever is nominated will command the entire vote of the organization. A party inspired with such feelings cannot very soon be defeated.

Concerning the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, the Doylestown *Democrat* says: "We have in our mind but one man whose qualifications entirely fill the requirements of the hour—that man is George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh. Accustomed to conduct large financial operations, of integrity the strictest, of judgment the soundest, and not a politician in any sense of the word, he seems to us the fittest man for the position."

The Titusville *Herald* remarks: "The County Committee did a just and sensible thing in opening the doors of the party and offering a welcome to all Liberals returning to fellowship with the Republican party. The majority of the Liberals in this city and county, while following the banner of Greeley last fall, always protested that they had not ceased to be Republicans and never would become Democrats, and now that their great leader has fallen, they find old political associations and measures constraining them to return, and that they cannot, without doing violence to their personal convictions and sympathies, act with the rank and file of the Democratic party, nor accept the Democratic press as their oracle, nor the old Democratic leaders as their guides. The Democratic party is now more hopelessly distracted and divided than ever before."

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: We notice that some of the Democratic newspapers are endeavoring to make capital out of a speech delivered by Mr. Orvis, of Center county, during the late Legislature, on the subject of the finances of the State. The figures of that wonderful production are mostly made up of what Mr. Orvis supposed the amounts to be, and his argument is a piece of special pleading peculiar to hair-splitting attorneys who are accustomed to work hard for a small fee. Altogether Orvis's speech is of the class of that once delivered concerning the gold spoons and silver plate used by Martin Van Buren in the White House—a splendid specimen of buncombe at that time which it will not do to repeat in the shape Orvis puts it at this time.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of Monday says: It is a bad sign that there is an effort made to prevent a public exposition of the affairs of Mr. Harrison Grambo before the Register in Bankruptcy. We are not aware that the bankrupt demands secrecy; but it looks as if some of the parties that did business with him were endeavoring to conceal their mode of operations. It is suspected that some depositors of trust funds received from Mr. Grambo usurious rates of interest, and only accounted to their clients for the legal rate. So long as there are efforts made to conduct the examination in secrecy, such suspicion will be strengthened.

OUR CHIEF JUSTICES.

It is somewhat strange that, although our government is not one hundred years old, there should exist a difference of opinion in regard to the number of Chief Justices who have presided over the Supreme Court of the United States; yet such is the fact. We sometimes hear persons, who are looked upon as good authority in such matters, calling the late Salmon P. Chase the seventh of our Chief Justices; others, again, say he was the sixth; and others still, that he was the fifth.

It is not difficult to account for this discrepancy of statement. On the organization of the government in 1789, President Washington tendered John Jay a choice of the offices in his gift. That able statesman, diplomatist and jurist signified his preference for the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. Washington made the nomination in accordance with his wish, and he was confirmed by the Senate as the first Chief Justice of the United States, September 26, 1789. In 1794 war seemed imminent between the United States and Great Britain, and Jay was sent to England to negotiate a treaty with reference to undetermined boundaries and other matters, in the hope of averting the menaced calamity. During the absence of Jay in England, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York by a very decided majority. Although his friends had put him in nomination for the Governorship without his knowledge and consent, he nevertheless submitted to the will of the people and accepted the position, and tendered his resignation of the office of Chief Justice. In December 1800, immediately after the close of his second gubernatorial term, Jay was nominated by President Adams to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, which had been made vacant by the resignation, on account of failing health of Oliver Ellsworth. He was confirmed by the Senate, but declined the honor and retired to private life when he was only fifty-six years of age.

The resignation of Chief Justice Jay was received on the 30th of June, 1795, and John Rutledge, of South Carolina, was tendered the vacancy. In many places in the country, especially in Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, the people expressed their indignant disapproval of the "Jay treaty," as they sneeringly styled it. In no place did the fire of indignation burn more fiercely or the popular outcry wax so loud as in Charleston. Rutledge, ignorant of the fact that the Chief Justiceship had been tendered him, indicated his opposition to the treaty and helped to swell the popular clamor. The Supreme Court of the United States met in Philadelphia on the 21st of August, 1795, and Rutledge presided as Chief Justice. His "imprudent sally," as Alexander Hamilton styled his avowed opposition to the negotiations of Jay, not only created "pain, surprise and indignation" among the Federalists, but led to his rejection by the Senate when it met in December of that year. As Rutledge was never confirmed by the Senate, although he presided at one term of the Supreme Court, his name is sometimes omitted from the list of Chief Justices.

Shortly after the refusal of the Senate to confirm Rutledge, President Washington nominated William Cushing, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, to the position of Chief Justice of the United States. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Dr. Cushing unanimously, but he never presided over the Court. The state of his health was such that he felt he could not accept the position. After retaining his commission for a few days, he returned it, and hence his name is seldom mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship, although he was commissioned and confirmed. In 1796 Oliver Ellsworth received the appointment to the vacancy, and filled the high function of Chief Justice of the United States for about four years, with credit to himself and honor to the nation.

The following then is a list, in their order, of the Chief Justices of the United States: 1. John Jay. 2. John Rutledge (nominated, and presided for one term, but not confirmed.) 3. William Cushing (nominated and confirmed, but never presided.) 4. Oliver Ellsworth. 5. John Marshall. 6. Roger Brooke Taney. 7. Salmon Portland Chase. John Jay died in 1829, at the age of 84; John Rutledge in 1800, at the age of 61; William Cushing in 1810, at the age of 77; Oliver Ellsworth in 1807, at the age of 56; John Marshall in 1836, at the age of 81; Roger B. Taney in 1864, at the age of 87, and Salmon P. Chase in 1873, at the age of 65.

STATE NEWS.

The new District Court at Johnstown will hold its sessions in Parke's Opera House.

On the 1st day of June Bishop Simpson and Rev I. C. Pershing will assist in the dedication of a new M. E. Church now about completed at Luthersburg Clearfield county.

Old raftsmen from the northern portion of this county, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, states that the present spring floods in the Susquehanna were the most favorable that they have experienced for a number of years. An immense quantity of timber passed down that river from the Cherry Tree and other points along the headwaters of the stream.

Over one hundred of the striking puddlers and heaters of the Phœnixville iron works have found employment in Reading.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the deaths of eighteen persons—three men and fifteen women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Susan E. Wilson, aged 80; Lydia Flanagin, 81; Mary Ann Mayne, 81; Catharine Letherbury, 81; Ellen McClain, 82; Theodosia C. Phillips, 82 years and 6 months; James Wilson, 83; Sarah W. Benner, 83; Margaret A. Auchinlech, 84; Margaret Woodruff, 84; William Knouse, 84; Elizabeth W. Welch, 85; Sarah Dull, 86; John K. Cowperthwait, 86; Margaret McCollum, 87; Ann Brown, 88; Phœbe Hains, 89, and Mary Maloney, 97.

Alexander Clark, of Rouseville, shot himself through the abdomen on Sunday night, and will probably die from the effects of the wound, if not already dead. He was a very dissipated man, and neglected and misused his wife until, on Saturday last, she left him. On this account Clark determined upon suicide.

Crawford county contains seventy postoffices; Erie county forty-eight and Venango sixty-two.

Philadelphia has thirteen theaters in full blast.

A grand parade of the order of Patriotic Sons of America takes place in Allentown on the Fourth of July. There will be full camps in line from Harrisburg, Easton, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Lancaster, Norristown, Pottstown and other places.

Orangeville is to have two valuable additions to the manufacturing interests of that place very soon—a planing mill and an ax factory. Both are under process of construction.

Edwin Booth played "Hamlet" in Erie, last night.

The Titusville *Herald* says: Mr. H. W. Wrigley has had the misfortune to have an ivory ball lodged in the esophagus, and it will be necessary to have a surgical operation of a dangerous character performed in order to extricate it. The obstruction interferes with the passage of solid food to the stomach, and was the result of malpractice by his physician in treating his throat.

The Harrisburg stove works are offered for sale.

The Meadville agricultural works are now in full operation.

A little daughter, aged nine years, of George Smith, of Cambria City, was struck by the engine of a freight train on Monday, while sitting on the track, and very seriously injured.

The desks, benches, etc., of the defunct Columbia University at Kittanning, have been levied upon by the Sheriff.

A valuable vein of cannel coal has been discovered upon the farm of Mr. William Brooks, in Mahoning township, Armstrong county.

The wife of David Smith, of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, died very suddenly at the breakfast table, on Tuesday morning of last week.

An attempt was made by an incendiary to burn J. A. Pollock's new machine shop, in West Huntingdon, a few nights ago. Mr. Pollock chased the miscreant away, and discovered a box filled with inflammable material near the wall of the building.

Mr. James Shirley was found dead in his bed at Cove station, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, on Tuesday morning of last week.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says: The furnaces near Orbisonia have been commenced. There are about one hundred hands at work. Sixteen new houses are being built and there is great activity and life manifested in every direction. The erection of extensive iron works at that point and the completion of the railroad, will be a vast improvement not only to Orbisonia but to the country in general. We should not be surprised if Huntingdon some day be considered one of the first iron counties of the State.

On Sunday, May 25th, the corner stone of a new Evangelical Lutheran church will be laid near the old Blackoak Ridge church, in West Beaver township, Snyder county.

The Huntington *Journal* says: Mr. Gage, Superintendent of the Broad Top Railroad, has assured the people of McConnellstown, that if they will hold out any reasonable encouragement he will secure a party to erect a furnace at that point. They should go to work at once and avail themselves of this proposition.

Thomas C. Kyler while on his way from Moshannon to Philipsburg, discovered three young bears playing on a rock. He at once proceeded alone to capture the cubs. His dog treed them and he ascended the tree, and reached the ground with one just in time to be confronted by the old bear, which immediately showed fight. Mr. Kyler used his revolver, and the old bear left the field, when he killed two of the cubs and brought the other to town alive.

A writ of *quo warranto* has been issued out of the Supreme Court against Hon. James Potts, to test the validity of his commission as Presiding Judge of the District Court of Johnstown. The writ is now in the hands of the Sheriff

On Monday night a man named Haybower, who has been an inmate of the Poor House at Ebensburg for some time past, but who wandered off quite recently, was found dead in a field some three miles north of that place.

The boys in Franklin county have lately been in the habit of "playing Indian" in the woods, firing at each other from behind trees. On Friday evening last this sport resulted in the death of one of the number, a son of Major Thompson, of Chambersburg. At the time named they were enjoying the pleasant diversion, when young Thompson stepped from behind his tree a little too soon, and a slug from the gun of Edward Flinder entered his side and passed through his body, inflicting a mortal wound.

Mrs. Berry, a colored lady, the "oldest inhabitant" of Franklin county, died in Chambersburg on the 9th inst., at the age of one hundred and seven years. She and her husband, who has been dead for many years, were slaves of Col. Fairfax, of Virginia, and were made free at the time of that gentleman's death. The old lady remembered General Washington well, and often spoke of her husband as having waited upon the General when the guest at the Fairfax mansion.

Mr. James Glen died at his residence in South Straban township, Washington county, on the 9th inst., in his seventy-fifth year.

Wm. Bratten, aged ninety years, a respected citizen of Franklin county, who never saw a locomotive or train of cars, although he resided only about five miles from the railroad, died on Thursday last.

Hon. David D. Mumma, of Harrisburg, has been appointed Assessor of Bank stock for Dauphin, Cumberland and Franklin counties by Auditor General Allen.

The West Branch Camp Meeting Association grounds at Wayne, Clinton county, comprise twenty-three acres enclosed with a substantial fence. The next annual meeting will commence on the 19th of August.

The Greensburg *Argus* of the 14th inst. says: We have just learned of a brutal attempt to outrage a little daughter of a highly respected citizen of Mt. Pleasant, a couple of weeks since. The fiend enticed the little one into the tailor shop where he was working, but, fortunately, was caught in the act by the child's mother, who was in quest of her daughter, before accomplishing his design. He made his escape in time to avoid the vengeance of the father, who would have shot him on sight, and has not since been heard of, nor will it be healthy for him to appear in that locality again. What makes the matter still more inexplicable, is, that the perpetrator is a man of family, whom he has thus disgraced and abandoned on account of his brutal lusts.

Neither of the grandfathers of Timothy Bacon, who murdered young Schaum in Westmoreland county, was hung, as stated. Both are yet alive.

Reading has received its fire alarm boxes—twenty-nine in number.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1873.

The Crops, &c.

The Agricultural Department will publish no report for May, as the condition of the crops in all parts of the United States has not sufficiently changed since the publication of the April report. The design of these periodical exhibits of the state of agriculture is to apply to all parts of the United States, from Maine to Texas. The cotton crop in the South is already announced as well under way, and the state of the wheat crop in Pennsylvania is reported favorably, but in the Middle and New England States the planting of the spring crops has not been finished. The month of May, therefore, is a blank as far as general agricultural statistics are concerned. The June report, which will be ready about the middle of that month, will contain much valuable matter. In addition to the usual wheat crop and cattle statistics, there will be an exhibit of the entire area of corn and oats culture for the season. Mr. Dodge, the Statistician of the Agricultural Department, and one of the Vienna Commissioners, will sail for Europe in about two weeks, to be absent until September. His visit will not only be to Vienna, but as well to other portions of the continent, and will have reference to agricultural matters in the country and of Europe.

The New Commissioner.

Jackson S. Shultz, appointed Chief Commissioner to Vienna, in place of Mr. Van Buren, is one of the largest leather dealers in the country, and in every respect is a very fit man for the place. It is hoped here that the disgraceful situation of American interests at the Austrian Capital will speedily be corrected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1873.

A Weak Invention.

A statement is being circulated here in connection with recent events in Louisiana, to the effect that General Dick Taylor, who came here last winter with a plan of solving the political troubles in that State, made such an impression that it was determined to recognize the McEnery government, but that Senator Morton, hearing of the matter before it was made public, contrived to have the Kellogg recognized instead. The evident intention of this story is to make a little capital for the McEnery faction.

The Civil Service Scheme.

right in theory, turns out to be a decided failure in practice. With all respect for the gentlemen who examined the subject, and framed the report and rules for the examinations, the result of their labors indicate about as much knowledge of the subject as an Englishman generally exhibits of American politics or geography. The amount of labor and fussy discussion accomplished by the Board was prodigious. The peculiar necessities of our government and institutions were evidently farthest from their thoughts. This inexcusable oversight is now showing itself in serious embarrassments in the government business. The competitive examinations brought forward a set of raw youths and school teachers, who are totally unqualified for any practical duty. It has been found necessary to displace many of these persons, and to select clerks of business ability and habits. Secretary Richardson, feeling this inconvenience in the intricate state of affairs of his Department, has resolved upon a new departure, which could well be imitated in all the Departments. He favors, as has already been stated, a proportionate distribution of patronage amongst the States, and that practical fitness for the position to be filled should be the important consideration in granting appointments. At present, applicants at the Capital, or of the States near by, have the advantage of those at a distance, for no allowance is made for expenses attending a journey to Washington, and the way the system has worked, no matter how well the parties pass, they seem to have a poor, in fact no chance of an appointment. The upshot of the whole matter in the course of a few years would be to have the majority of the offices filled by citizens of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. The examinations, too, have been shown to be a farce. In place of asking questions which would be a gauge of ability, the efforts of the Examining Board are almost exclusively expended in catch questions. On the authority of an official, these examinations are also found to be attended with great expense. The printing of reports, circulars, questions, blanks and other useless matter is a very considerable item of expense. Ordinary materials will not answer. It is estimated that every examination costs the salary of a clerk for a whole year. No one questions the wisdom of giving merit the preference over political influence in filling certain clerical offices of responsibility, but the kind of merit needed it has been found is quite different from that brought out in an ability to answer catch questions. Since the rules proposed by the Curtis Board are beginning to show their lack of practical application to the needs of the service, the competency of the persons intrusted in the matter is quite severely handled. In this business at least Secretary Richardson's policy in the future will very likely lead to the adoption of some feasible plan.

The Polar Expedition.

The unexpected return of a portion of the North Polar Expedition has given rise to a variety of opinions as to the real cause of the separation of the party from the Polaris. Some expression has been given to the view that there must have been a mutiny, and a no less reputable authority than Dr. Hayes puts forth the suspicion that Dr. Hall came to his end by foul means. Mutinies under similar circumstances have occurred. That early Arctic explorer, Henry Hudson, while cruising in the bay which now bears his name, history tells us was the victim of an insubordinate crew. He was placed in a small open boat and set adrift to perish. It is harsh, however, to judge the conduct of the crew of the Polaris upon mere speculation. At the Navy Department little faith is placed in these statements. A thorough examination, however, will be made. Assistant Navigator George E. Tyson, and Observer Sergeant Frederick Myers, the meteorologist sent out by the signal office of the army, have been ordered here, when a connected narrative of the operations of the expedition up to the time of parting on the ice will be obtained. It will probably be thought expedient by the government, in the event of the remainder of the party not returning this summer, to dispatch a search expedition to Smith's Sound, to make inquiries and to bring the rest of the expedition to the United States. Professors Henry and Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, yet anticipates valuable results from the later explorations of the Polaris and her brave Captain Buddington, and Dr. Bessels and crew.

A Week of Solemn News—Chief Justice Chase in History—The North Polar Expedition—A Short Account of the Voyage of the Polaris to Upernavik—Departure for the Open Polar Sea—List of Persons Remaining on Board—Still Hopes of Success and Safety.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1873.

The past week has been one of unusual national bereavement. The sudden death of the Chief Justice of the United States, the strange coincidence of the demise, within so short a time of each other, of the two leading members of the House of Representatives identified with the Credit Mobilier investigation, the unexpected termination of the eventful life of James L. Orr, and last but no less deeply regretted, the loss of the commander of the North Polar Expedition, Captain C. F. Hall, must cause universal feeling of regret. Chief Justice Chase was a man of more than ordinary ability, and at the time of his decease had long figured prominently in American politics, during some of its most tempestuous times, and later had acted in the councils of the nation at a time when every atom of strength was needed to weather the ship of State over the troubled sea of war and rebellion. As the chief of the judicial branch of the government, the balance wheel of the machinery of the Constitution, his career had some features in it which the impartial historian will be called upon to explain. His openly stated ambition for the chief executive office in the gift of the people detracted from the full dignity and honor to which he was entitled through the high post which he held. Chase, as a Cabinet minister, will always figure in his truest and greatest role. He will form one of the three great Secretaries during the war of the Rebellion. Chase, the financier; Seward, the diplomat; and Stanton, the war minister.

Before the last sad rites are concluded over the remains of the departed Chief Justice, the country is called upon to mourn over the loss of another distinguished citizen in the distant frozen regions lying within the Arctic circle.

Under the ninth section of the act approved July 12, 1870, the President of the United States was authorized to organize and send out one or more expeditions towards the North Pole. Under this authority, Captain Hall, an Arctic traveler of experience, was charged with the command of the expedition. A small steamer of 387 tons, called the Perriwinkle, was thoroughly strengthened and otherwise prepared for the hardships of a Polar voyage. In her new role the little steamer was introduced as the Polaris, perhaps a more appropriate name, and by which she will take her place on the thrilling page of Arctic exploration. The general instructions essential to the proper government of the voyage were issued from the Navy Department, while those for the scientific operations of the expedition were prepared by Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and President of the National Academy of Sciences.

The Polaris dropped from her anchorage at the Washington navy yard on June 10, 1871. As she steamed down the turbid flood of the Eastern branch of the Potomac hundreds of officials, and thousands of men, women and children were assembled on the banks to bid her God speed. On June 14 she arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard to complete her crew and outfit. This preliminary voyage was made in sixty-two hours, running time. The working of the machinery was in all respects satisfactory. On June 29th the Polaris again sailed. A few desertions at the latter port, among the number the assistant engineer, compelled the vessel to run into New London, Connecticut. Here suitable persons were found, and at four o'clock A. M., July 3, 1871, the Polaris put to sea.

The following is the complete official muster roll of the steamer when she left New London:

Commander—Charles F. Hall, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sailing Master—Sidney O. Buddington, of Groton, Connecticut.
Assistant Navigator—George E. Tyson, of Brooklyn, New York, also Master of Dog sledges for the North Polar expedition.
First Mate—A. C. Chester, of Noank, Connecticut.
Second Mate—William Norton, of New Jersey.
Chief Engineer—Emil Schuman, of Hoboken, New York, a native of Saxony.
Assistant Engineer—Alvin A. Odell, of New London, Connecticut.
Surgeon—Emil Bessels, a native of Heidelburg, Prussia.
Firemen—Walter F. Campbell, native of Scotland, and John W. Booth, of New York.
Carpenter—Vacant. Nathaniel J. Coffin left in hospital at New York; sent in Congress, and rejoined the Polaris in the Arctic regions.
Steward—John Herden.
Cook—William Jackson, of New London, Connecticut.
Seamen—Herman Simmons, Frederick Auting, J. W. C. Kruger, Henry Stobbey, Joseph B. Mauch, G. W. Linguist, Peter Johnson, Wilhelm Lindeman, Frederick Jamka, shipped at New London, Connecticut, Noah Hayes.

SCIENTIFIC STAFF.

Chief of Scientific Corps—Emil Bessels, native of Heidelberg, Prussia
Astronomer—R. W. D. Bryan.
Meteorologist—Frederick Myer, Observer Sergeant, detailed by the Signal Corps, Washington.
Interpreters—Esquimaux Joe and Esquimaux Hannah.

Touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland, the steamer pursued its way northward. On the afternoon of July 27, she dropped anchor in the harbor of Fiscanaes, Greenland, one of the Danish ports, latitude 63 degrees 8 minutes north. After a delay of two days she continued her voyage along the coast of Greenland, and on July 31st entered the harbor of Holsteinborg, Greenland, latitude 66 degrees 57 minutes north, longitude 53 degrees 53 minutes and 45 seconds west. On August 4, the Polaris reached Godhaven (lively) in the island of Disco, latitude 69 degrees 14 minutes and 41 seconds north, longitude 53 degrees 34 minutes west.

Here, the commander of the expedition exchanged courtesies with the authorities of North Greenland. On August 10th, while the Polaris was at anchor in this port, the United States steamer Congress, Captain Davenport, arrived with stores for the expedition. Kramp Smith, Chief Inspector of North Greenland, offered the use of the government storehouses for the safe deposit of the supplies. On August 12th the Polaris was hauled alongside the Congress and loaded with all the coal, provisions and stores she could carry. The residue of the supplies were landed, the provisions and stores in the government storehouse, and the coal in a "crib" outside.

Now came the solemn hour of parting, the Congress for more hospitable latitudes, and the Polaris for the ice bound North. Captain Davenport gives the following account of these last scenes: "On the 17th, the Polaris being ready for sea, I went on board, made a few remarks to the officers and crew, at the request of Captain Hall, and bade them farewell. She got under way at two o'clock P. M., and, amid the cheers of my ship's company, took her departure for the Polar regions. The day was beautifully bright, and the temperature that of a May morn in the latitude of Washington."

The last communication received by the government from Captain Hall was dated August 20, 1871, at Upernavik, Greenland, latitude 72 degrees 46 minutes north, longitude 56 degrees 02 minutes. This report was sent on the annual vessel returning to Denmark with the blubber and skins collected at Upernavik. At this point he procured dogs and dog and seal skins. While lying in this harbor Mr. Chester was dispatched to Proven, a hundred miles distant, to secure the services of Hans Christian if possible. That Hyperborean celebrity is well known to the readers of Arctic travel as the Esquimaux dog driver and hunter of Dr. Kane's expedition up Smith's Sound, and later of Dr. Hayes' expedition of 1860-61 in the same direction. Hans and his family returned with Mr. Chester.

The plan of operations contemplated by Captain Hall for that season were communicated to the government in a report dated three days before at Godhaven. He says: "The season being so far advanced my plan and purpose is now, that on arriving at the cape, your orders direct me to make Cape Dudley Digges, to steam directly for Smith's Sound, and thence make all possible attempts to find a passage on the west side of the sound, from Cape Isabella up to Kennedy channel, and thence on and up to the very pole itself. It is advisable that a deposit of provisions and ammunition should be made from the Polaris on some island near Cape Alexander, at the entrance east side of Smith's Sound for our preservation in case we should become icewrecked in the desperate battle she is about to engage, and for which she has been so thoroughly prepared by a most thoughtful and liberal government. This is a most extraordinarily open season, for arctic navigation as reported by all who have already tried it. Therefore, your honor may rest assured that this expedition will improve the opportunity to the fullest extent."

The subsequent story of the voyages and trying experiences of the Polaris and her brave crew are told in the narrative of the rescued party. It will be seen that Captain Hall had made a bold dash into the midst of the dangers which beset his perilous undertaking. He had passed through Smith's Sound and succeeded in reaching as high as latitude 82 degrees 16 minutes north, from which point the vessel returned and wintered in Polaris Bay, at latitude 81 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 61 degrees 44 minutes west.

From this point he had made a sledge journey northward and was absent a fortnight, during which he reached the narrow strait leading into Kane's open sea. Immediately after his return he was taken sick, and on November 8, 1871, but two months and twenty-two days after parting with the Congress in Godhaven, he was suddenly stricken down.

The separation of the members of the expedition was the result of one of those accidents liable to occur at any time. The President, when placed in possession of the news of the unfortunate occurrence expressed great regret, as he had taken much interest in the fitting out of the expedition, and expected handsome results.

Those remaining on board the Polaris when the vessel broke away from her moorings were:

Sailing Master—Sidney O. Buddington.
First Mate—A. C. Chester.
Second Mate—William Morton.
Chief Engineer—Emil Schumann.
Assistant Engineer—Alven A. Odell.
Surgeon—Emil Bessels.
Fireman—Walter F. Campbell.
Carpenter—W. J. Coffin.
Seamen—Herman Simmons, Henry Stobbey, Joseph B. Mausch and Noah Hayes.
Of the Scientific Staff—Dr. Bessels and R. W. D. Bryan.

None of the interpreters were left on board.

In view of the contingencies which were likely to arise, in the instructions prepared by the Navy Department it was stated that, in the event of the death of Captain Hall, Mr. Buddington was to continue as the sailing and ice master, and to control and direct the movements of the vessel, and Dr. Bessels was to contiune as Chief of the Scientific Department, directing all sledge journeys and scientific operations. It was further stated that in the possible contingency of their non-agreement as to the course to be pursued Mr. Buddington was to assume sole charge and command, and return with the expedition to the United States with all possible dispatch. The skill and experience of Captain Buddington seems to afford every confidence on the part of the government that every effort to prosecute the objects of the expedition will be made. It is possible that what is left of the expedition will not be heard from till next summer.

DEB. R. K.

MODOCS AGAIN FOUND.

Particulars of the Latest Bout With Them.

They Are Worsted, and Driven Further from the Lava Beds—Captain Jack Appears in General Canby's Uniform.

LAVA BEDS, May 11, 9 A. M.—Dispatches from Lieutenant Boyle's camp state that at sunrise yesterday the Modocs came into camp and fired on the picket guard. The command of Captain Hasbrouck, which was scouting all day, returned to Sorras lake for water, and were making efforts to secure some by digging, but none could be found. McKay was sent back to Lieutenant Boyle's camp as an escort of battery B, Fourth Artillery, G and B troops of the First Cavalry being left. The distance being seventeen miles, it occupied all night. At dawn of day Captain Jack's band rode within one hundred yards of the camp, when all dismounted and charged the camp, firing into the herd and guard. The first volley stampeded the herd, and they left for camp, and while the men were getting under arms the Modocs gave volley after volley, killing four soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian. A rally was made, and a charge sounded. This time McKay, and some of his men united and drove the Modocs out of the timber, capturing twenty-one ponies and three pack mules. One Modoc was left on the field. The trail was covered with gore. The Indians beat a hasty retreat toward McLode range of mountains.

Captain Hasbrouck handled his men dexterously. He is now furnished with five days supplies. Water is very scarce and deters a long stay in the field. General Davis is determined to keep them moving until the last Modoc is killed. He thinks the soldiers gain greater courage as they have them in open ground. The wounded are being brought into camp in wagons. From there they will be taken to headquarters. Two soldiers are reported as mortally wounded.

Capt. Hasbrouck thinks the Modocs have no ammunition, except what is in their pouches, as they lost their entire stock in this fight. The cavalry camp is all safe. Captain Jack has but seven animals. He had on the attire of Gen. Canby, and took a position as lordly as if he were a Brigadier General.

All the artillery will move at once to the side of the lake. Enough men are detained in the old stronghold to keep it safe, while the rest will give chase and try to exterminate the last one.

There were thirty-three Modocs engaged. No squaws were seen during the fight or by scouts on the following night. There is a strong suspicion that Captain Jack is receiving aid from some unknown party. It appeared strange how he got six boxes of center primed cartridges. He did not capture them from our forces, and it is certain he could not have picked up that amount after the battle of January 17.

When the courier left the troops were between the Lava Beds and the Indians, the latter being entirely out of the Lava Beds stronghold. Lieut. Harris's condition is much the same as last reported, but there is greater hope of his recovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—A dispatch from Yreka says the Modocs were twenty-five miles from the place of the last fight, hotly pursued by the troops and Warm Spring Indians.

No list of the killed and wounded in the last fight has been received from the Lava Bed camp. Two were killed and seven wounded.

Canby's body starts East on Thursday. Mrs. Canby is particularly desirous that no demonstrations be made on the route.

LATEST.

THE MODOCS ON THE RUN—HOTLY PURSUED.

LAVA, May 12.—The forces acting are some twenty-five miles from here and are working this way, probably driving the Modocs toward the stronghold they occupied at the time of the Thomas massacre. Troops are moving from the camp this morning, hoping to cut them off before they reach it. All is active now and the Modocs will be allowed no rest since they met Warm Springs. These warriors started at the first fire as fast as they could get their guns, trotting in on the flanks of the Modocs which surprised them. The cry of "Warm Springs" went through the Modocs' ranks, and they were stampeded. The Warm Springs drove them steadily all day, laid on their flank last night and will renew the fight to-day.

From the mail carrier, who arrived to-night, we learn that the Modocs were heading towards Van Bremen Mountain, closely pursued by the troops and Warm Springs. The Modocs are either attempting to return to the Lava Beds from this side, or will take to Van Bremen mountain and then scatter. They are evidently starved out and their ammunition all gone.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A dispatch from the Lava Beds to-day says that three hundred and seventy-five soldiers and Warm Spring Indians are scouring the Lava Beds and surrounding country. Total troops in the field, twenty officers and four hundred and eighty men.

LAVA BEDS, CAMP SOUTH TULE LAKE, May 12, 10 A. M., via YREKA, May 14.—Since Gen. Davis assumed command of the Modoc expedition in person, ten days ago, only one conflict, that of Saturday, has occurred though the movement of which this last affair was the feature is still progressing, and several bodies of troops are now hunting an engagement. Gen. Davis found the soldiers disheartened by the disasters of the campaign and had to resort to many devices to arouse their lagging enthusiasm and increase their efficiency. He began his work with a will, his earnestness won him the sympathy and friendship of the officers and privates, and inspired them with confidence. He studied the situation carefully, utilized the experience of his predecessors, gave the wearied soldiers time to recuperate from the fatigue and mental excitement incidental to rough fights in the Lava Beds, sent out scouting parties, had the men disciplined in Indian dodges, and now has his first grand movement in operation. It is his intention to harass the Modocs, keep them stirring from place to place and subdue them. The men say they feel that he means business.

LAVA BEDS, May 10, 11 P. M.—Lieutenant Bacon, of Troop K, First Cavalry, who has arrived in camp with a detachment, having been on escort duty between here and Captain Jack's old stronghold, brings a report from Lieutenant Chaping commanding the latter camp, that his pickets heard firing in the direction taken by Col. Mason's command in the present scout after the Indians. It is generally supposed an engagement has occurred.

LAVA BEDS, May 13, 6 A. M.—Part of the men in this camp, if not the entire force, will be moved to Boyle camp, on the peninsula of Tule lake, within the next two weeks. This camping ground is very unhealthy in summer. Already rattlesnakes and scorpions, familiar with the interior of tents, are making unsocial visitors during nights. News will probably be received from Col. Mason's force to-day. Every one is anxious to hear the result of the present scout.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night says the Modocs have another rocky fortress which they are making still stronger. The troops will not attack before reinforcements arrive. The position is about twenty miles south of the last stronghold. C. Burgess had seen Bogus Charley on the Upper Klamath and he is not yet captured. He said he knew nothing about the contemplated massacre of the Commissioners, and that there were twenty Modocs who would fight till the last man was killed. Seventy-five men will be retained in camp to guard the stores until reinforcement comes.

GREENSBURG, PA.

Henry Kiehl Acquitted of the Murder of Jacob Altman—The Penn Station and Ridge View Homicides.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PA., May 13, 1873.

The trial of Henry Kiehl, indicted for the murder of Jacob Altman, at Madison, last winter, was concluded to-day. The jury, after remaining out twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. At five P. M. Kiehl was suffering from *valvular* disease of the heart. No apprehensions of his clearing out were felt. When the jury came in a messenger was sent out of court to look up the prisoner, that he might hear the verdict. Kiehl, in self-defense had crushed Altman's skull with a grocers' two pound weight.

To-morrow afternoon John Adamson will be tried for the murder of Alexander Beveridge. This is the Penn Station murder. *Cowan's Paper*, published this afternoon, contains a map of the neighborhood of the tragedy, which is unique, to say the least of it. This trial will be exciting in the extreme.

The following day, if the Adamson trial be concluded, Timothy Bacon will be tried for the murder of Georgie Schaum. This is the Ridge View murder, for a pound of sugar.

The Will of Oakes Ames.

BOSTON, May 14.—Oakes Ames made a will while in Washington last winter, which has been presented for probate by his two sons. L. G. Ordway, Moses Dillon and Philetus Sawyer are witnesses to the instrument, and their presence is required to carry out the provisions of the registry. No details will be given until the will is probated. The amount devised is large, but the property is so invested that its value cannot be at present known.

AS REORGANIZED, the United States Centennial Commission is made up as follows: President, ex-Governor Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Executive Committee—Hon. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; A. T. Goshorn, Ohio; Charles H. Marshall, New York; George H. Corliss, Rhode Island; James T. Earle, Maryland; John G. Stevens, New Jersey; John Lynch, Louisiana; Walter M. Wood, Virginia; George B. Loring, Massachusetts; Alex. R. Boteler, West Virginia; Lewis W. Smith, Georgia; William H. Parsons, Texas, and Richard C. McCormick, Arizona. Prof. John L. Campbell, the Commissioner from Indiana, was chosen permanent Secretary. Secretary Campbell has appointed as his Assistant Secretary, Colonel Myer Asch, who occupied the same position under the temporary Secretary, and who has shown great fitness for the duties of that office.

ANOTHER AVONDALE.

Explosion and Fire in a Nova Scotia Colliery.

Forty Miners Supposed to Have Perished—Harrowing Scenes at the Pit Mouth.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 13.—This community was startled to-night with the intelligence that a terrible explosion had occurred in the Drummond Colliery, in Pictou county, at one o'clock to-day. Manager Dunn, Assistant Manager Richardson and forty of the workmen were in the pit when the explosion took place. The greatest excitement prevailed after the fearful occurrence and crowds of people for miles around came rushing to the scene of the disaster and saw one of those heart-rending scenes, which is described by eye witnesses as something harrowing beyond all conception, the recollection of which will never fade from memory. Mothers, wives, sisters, children and friends crowded around the burning pit, mourning pitifully the terrible fate of those below, their heart-rending cries being heard for a long distance. Every effort has been and is being made, to rescue the men, but so far without success; and it is feared they have all perished. The fire, up to this time—nine a. m.—is still raging. Assistance from Pictou and New Glasgow, where great excitement prevails, is at hand, and strenuous exertions are being made to subdue the conflagration. This city is greatly excited over the news of the calamity.

LATER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The *Herald* special from Halifax locates the mine disaster at the village of Westville, county of Pictou, one hundred and three miles from Halifax, where are three large collieries in full operation, exporting large quantities of coal. Navigation having recently opened, the workmen demanded increased wages, and several strikes occurred. One of the largest mines, called Drummond colliery, owned by the Intercolonial Company of Montreal, has been closed several days, and to day the men returned to work. At half-past eleven a shot in the coal set fire to the slope, and half an hour afterwards a fearful explosion took place, caused by the accumulation of gas during the time the mine was closed. About two o'clock a second explosion occurred, coming up the slope air shaft on the old trial shaft with terrible force, and it is believed killing every one in the mine, variously estimated at from forty to one hundred, including men and boys. Soon after the first explosion cries were heard at the foot of the air-shaft. Men were immediately lowered with ropes and four of those below were brought up. Two men were going down the air shaft to render assistance when the second explosion occurred, and were blown to pieces. There was such a small supply of water, that little could be done to quench the flames, which were still raging fiercely at ten to-night. Dense masses of smoke were pouring out of all the openings and threatening to destroy all the surface buildings. There is no hope of saving any of those now below, as all escape was cut off by explosion. Many of the lost are married men with families.

WESTVILLE, PICTOU COUNTY, N. S., May 14.—From ten o'clock last night until daylight this morning the fire at the Drummond colliery raged with intense fierceness, gathering volume and violence each moment. The sky in the vicinity of the calamity was illuminated with flames issuing from the air shaft to the height of nearly one hundred feet. All through the night there were explosions at intervals. Three were preceded by a rumbling noise resembling thunder. The weary watchers who remained around the pit's mouth and air shaft, and labored to subdue the flames, were obliged to seek shelter in the adjoining wood, as the stones, debris, etc., thrown from the pit's mouth at each explosion were being scattered around in all directions and threatened instant destruction or injury to every one within reach. About two o'clock this afternoon these explosions were followed by one which, for terrific violence and destructive force, dwarfed all the rest. All the wooden works in and about the main slope were instantly destroyed. Stones, wood and burning embers were driven high into the air, smoke, flame and horrible noises accompanying the explosion, giving the beholder a vivid idea of a volcanic eruption. The earth for miles was shaken with the violence of the explosion. Laborers are now engaged at work filling up the shafts with clay, and hopes are entertained that the worst danger is over unless another explosion takes place. The scenes in and around the villages are saddening.

Westville and the village at the Drummond colliery, are in mourning. The shops are closed, and men and women wander about in groups, their saddened countenances betokening the great grief that has befallen them. No pen can correctly picture the harrowing scene of yesterday, when the terrible truth was conveyed to the mourning wives, sisters and friends of those who were so suddenly hurled into eternity. The utmost excitement prevailed, and for hours it was impossible to ascertain who were or who were not in the mine. Women, many of whom had husbands, brothers and sons working in the colliery, made the air dismal with their crying. One of the rescuing party killed by explosion yesterday was driven into the air a distance of a hundred feet and fell into the woods near by, where his dead body was picked up this morning.

About forty-five of the men lost were married, all of whom leave families to mourn their sad fate. Nearly every family here lost some relation or friend by this terrible calamity.

There are many reasons given to account for the disaster, but the direct cause is attributable to the stoppage of work at the mines and the rapid accumulation of gas. Whether proper care and precaution were exercised during the stoppage in looking after the mine, are facts which will be determined upon official inquiry.

At 4:30 P. M. there was no change in the condition. The flames are still rushing from the shaft, and the opinion prevails that there will be more heavy explosions.

LATER.—Apprehensions of another explosion have subsided. The Coroner's inquest has been adjourned until to-morrow forenoon. Testimony was elicited this afternoon which points to some mismanagement in permitting miners to use powder for blasting in the upper level, where the fire first broke out, this endangering the lives of those who were at work in the levels below. The inspector of the mines however, who attended the inquest, thinks the direct cause was in not exercising proper care in firing shots in the bench. The first two were merely blown out, causing fissures in the body of the coal, where gas accumulated. When the third shot was fired the coal ignited, and all attempts then to quench the flames were unavailing. The number known to have been killed now reaches fifty-nine.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Recent Successful Battle of the Carlists in Spain.

New York Herald Special.]

LONDON, May 14.—The battle at Puente de Eraul, near Stella, in Navarre, May 5th, was the most important yet fought, and was a complete victory for Derregarray. Four days previously the Carlist troops were surprised near Pena Corrady by the government column, and retreated with the greatest precipitation towards the mountains. Other government forces co-operating joined in the pursuit. Thus five columns encouraged by the Carlist flight pursued them with such energy that Dorregarray during sixty hours could give his command but twelve hours' rest. On the fourth day the Carlist troops were completely broken down, but the government troops were left far behind, excepting one column under Colonel Novarrs, composed of regular troops, with a battery of artillery. Dorregarray contrived to turn suddenly, probably to deliver a blow to cripple this force. He consequently formed in line of battle at Puenta Erault, on a range of low hills, partly covered with scrub oaks and chapparal. He had about three thousand men in position. The center was commanded by Lizarraga, the left by Elio, and right by Dorregarray. The government troops on coming up occupied the higher ground, which gave their artillery command of the Carlist position and the sweep of the ground between. The Carlists had no artillery. The skirmishers of the government troops felt the Carlist lines for some hours. At three o'clock in the afternoon the government troops advanced handsomely supported by the fire from their battery, which, although not very destructive, made the Carlists, who have an exaggerated respect for cannon, very uneasy, even while doing little harm. When the government advance first came within range Lizarraga's men opened from the chapparal bushes an exceedingly destructive fire, which staggered the line and broke the advance of the force and compelled them to relinquish part of the ground already gained, but the troops preserved perfect order and the skirmish line kept the fellows in the chapparal busy. When the battle was engaged at this point, Elio, who over lapped the government right, made his way through the chapparal, thus getting well on the flank of the forces. In the front Lizarraga peppered away for some purpose, keeping his men mostly under cover. The fight continued on these terms—the exchange of musketry fire for the playing of the government battery—for nearly an hour, both sides losing quite a number of men. Meanwhile Dorregarry was preparing for an effective stroke. His body of chosen cavalry, composed entirely of young gentlemen of Catholic families, mostly cadets of Basque nobility, commanded by Marquis Valdespina, was put in position. There was some trouble in getting the force in position to charge the battery. Finally, at four o'clock, the cavalry was ready. Col. Roda's battalion was also prepared to advance with the bayonet against the government left, the same battalion which charged so splendidly at the battle near Vich. The signal was given for a simultaneous charge and an advance along the whole line, which resulted in a tremendous helter skelter charge of the cavalry on the most difficult ground and an obstinate but short hand to hand combat between Roda's men and the government troops. The latter broke and fled in complete route in every direction, to the mountains and villages, to get away from the cavalry. Valdespina had a bayonet thrust in his arm. A number of the cavalry were killed. Two captains were wounded. The cavalry captured one cannon, carriage and caissons. They had two others, but it was impossible to get the guns away by the mountain path before night, when they were compelled to retire. They also captured four chief officers of the Republicans and sixty-four subaltern officers and privates. The Carlist loss in killed and wounded was one hundred and fifty.

Russian Success in Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—Dispatches from Kasalinick bring intelligence that detachments and reconnoitering parties from the Russian expedition bring the report that the Khivans are throwing up entrenchments at Klyth and Dun Kara. They are also sending out a van guard to meet the Russians at Minbulak. There has been an engagement at Igda, between the Russians and a force of Turcomans, in which the latter were defeated. Twenty-two of the Turcomans were killed and one thousand of their camels captured by the Russians.

CROP NEWS.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: So far as Berks county is concerned, we have the assurance from observing farmers that the prospects for a large harvest of wheat and rye, and a large yield of hay, have never been more promising, the recent cool and wet weather having given an unusual stimulus to the growth of all these crops. Peaches, apples, cherries, apricots, and kindred fruits are, however, very backward, with indications of a poor yield.

The York *Daily* says the peach, plum and cherry buds have been much injured by the severity of the winter. The apple crop promises to be abundant.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: "At length we can announce that the peach, cherry and plum trees are blossoming—nearly a month than later some seasons."

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* writing from Unadilla, Nebraska, says: "One hundred varieties of plums grow wild within the boundary lines of the State. 'Tame' plums grow to perfection, being almost entirely free from curculio or other insect enemies."

A correspondent of the West Chester *Daily News* writing from Norwood, Chester county, says "Owing to the extreme backwardness of the spring, very few of our husbandmen have planted their corn. The seasons as they change are but the work of an Omnipotent God who doeth all things well. The indications are that we shall have good crops of grass and grain."

The Wilmington (Del.) *Gazette* says: "The peach growers of New Castle county have abandoned all their hopes of gathering a paying crop of peaches this year. The late varieties may be more productive; but the early peaches and those most relied upon for shipment were killed by the hard winter. One extensive grower told us he would not have three baskets on an orchard of six thousand trees; another, and the most extensive planter in the county, said he would take fifty dollars for all that could be got from sixty thousand trees. They both referred to orchards in this county, where they live. They each have large orchards in Maryland and say the prospect is good for a fine yield there. In Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware, the prospect is also very fair for a good crop. But there is no hope for a yield equalling the crops of last year. The gentlemen from whom we gather our information have had a long and successful experience in growing and marketing fruit, and what they say is as reliable as the judgment of observant men can calculate and portray."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1873.

We have reached a season of the year when it is not the question of the day how to get sufficient money or credit to carry on the daily wants of business, but when capitalists are looking out for the safest forms of investment. Looking over the past we can see the stormy seas on which we have been sailing, and for the coming months likely to have calm waters it is judicious to inquire into the causes of our troubles and to see if those causes cannot be removed.

A gentleman who devotes considerable thought to the subject gives as the great cause of the monetary derangement, over trading and an over expansion of ceidits. During the war the government was in the market as a buyer of every conceivable commodity that was produced, a buyer of unlimited amounts and at any rates which the seller choosed to ask, paying in cash for all the purchases made, with money turned out as rapidly as a prodigal Congress and the printing press could make it in the ready form of promises to pay that go yet unredeemed. This made money plenty, prices high, and everybody seemed riding to fortune on the advancing waves of a paper currency.

Following the war came the great railroad improvements, with their large subsidies from the government in land and money, still keeping up the advancing tide of prosperity. When the government ceased to be a purchaser and became instead a seller, when subsidies to Pacific Railroads had been expended the crest of the wave had reached its highest flow and the ebbing process set in, the country was conscious of its wealth and became extravagant to an unprecedented degree.

Notwithstanding the severe cost resulting from an entire dependence on foreign maritime carriers, we imported largely of every kind of merchandise and coin at prices enhanced by the peculiar relations and changed circumstances in Europe. Property of every description increased in price under the influence of speculative feeling. The mineral properties of the country were developed, and created new facilities for manufacturing in excess of normal consumption. New territory was opened by the railways to an extent far surpassing even the increase of population. Money was abundant and its activity promoted trade in every channel; this abundance of money implied not alone the volume of the currency existing in the country, but the means which were also extended through the medium of new banking institutions based upon credit that had apparently no bounds. The system of bank credits, in fact, supplied a means of capital which so far exceeded the scope of the money medium as to render the latter comparatively insignificant.

Its extensive proportions was an indication of the prevailing spirit which actuated enterprise, but it conveyed also a suggestion of expansiveness surpassing our actual growth.

All this time Europe was pouring her surplus capital into our lap, willing to invest in anything which promised to pay. Since the trouble over the Alabama arbitration the altitude of that market has changed and no more loans of any magnitude can be placed there. Estimating our indebtedness at two thousand millions at par we are probably paying at the rate of ten per cent. per anum on the rate actually realized. The balance of trade against us has during the past three years averaged about twenty-three millions annually. Our tourists take abroad each summer from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars, making a total footing against us which is worthy of consideration.

As we said before, the ebb tide has set in and the hard process of marking down prices, or appreciating our currency, of economizing in our public and private affairs, of curtailing credits and paying off old debts, is going on and must continue until we reach the firm basis of specie payments, and the goal can be reached only by the road indicated. Marked as in the past it always has been by broken credits and skrinking fortunes.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co.. their correspondent:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	121⅜	121⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅞	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	118⅜	118⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	120⅜	120⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118⅜	118⅜
10-40s	113⅞	113⅞
New 5s	114⅜	114⅜
Gold	117⅝	118
Currency 6s	115⅜	115⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117⅜
United States 6s of 1881	121⅜
United States 5 20s of 1862	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅞
United States 5 20s of 1865	117
United States 10-40s	113⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	118⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	120⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118⅜
Currency Pacifics	115⅜

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 14, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	117⅝	117⅝	....	117⅝	117⅝	118
Canton	....	....	....	100⅜	....	....
Western Union Tel	86½	86½	....	86⅛	86⅝	86⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	50¾	51	49⅞	48¾	47⅝	47⅝
Adams Express	....	95	....	95	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	80⅜	....	80⅜	....	....
American Express	....	67	....	67⅜	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Erie	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
Michigan Central	....	104	....	104	....	....
Michigan Southern	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	85¾	....	85¾	....	....
Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108	107⅞	108
St. Paul	54⅝	55⅜	54⅝	54	54⅝	54⅝
St. Paul pref	....	....	....	72⅝	72⅝	....
Wabash	69	69⅛	....	68⅝	68⅝	....
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	93	....	93	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅜	42⅜	....	43	41⅝	....
Union Pacific	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
Chicago and Alton	....	108	....	109⅛	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	3	....	2⅞	....	....
Harlem	....	126⅛	....	126	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. and I. C.	31⅜	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Jo.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn'a Central	54⅜	Phila. and Erie	25⅜
Reading	57⅜	Penn'a. Allotments	53⅞
United Co.'s of N. J.	120	Pittsburgh 5s	74
Oil Creek	31⅜	Allegheny Valley 7-30	94⅜
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60⅜	Central Transtion	47⅞

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market is again very unsettled, prices being very uncertain, in fact correct figures are very difficult to obtain. Buyers are not numerous.

CRUDE.

Buyers are inclined to hold off. We did not learn of any transactions. We quote nominally 6⅜@6⅝c. Parker's—Sales are reported at $2 40@2 50 per barrel.

REFINED.

Prices nominal. Car load lots held at 16⅜@16⅝c. Philadelphia—May 19⅜c; June 19⅜c.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—The *Herald* says the petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On upper road the market closed at $2 55a2 57½; at Oil City at $2 70; at Parker's Landing at $2 55 for Union and Mutual pipe; at Tidioute at $2 50. The home refined market was nominally 11c in bulk and 17c in bbls.

Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 55
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 57½
1,000 bbls S. O. May, June	2 57½
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O.	2 75
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 70
2,500 bbls Parker's	2 55
300 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 50

NEW YORK, May 14—Closing 13th.—Crude in bulk very quiet, but rather weak at 9a9⅜c; sales 100 bbls at latter price. Crude—Shipping order 14⅜c; refined easier; sales 2,000 bbls; May 19⅞c 2,000 bbls last half June 20⅜c; cases 26⅜a26⅜c. Philadelphia delivery—Dull and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls; refined for May 19⅜c.

OIL CITY, May 14.—Market dull: nothing doing at $2 65.

ROUSEVILLE, May 14.—Market quiet and dull; held at $2 55, offering $2 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 14.—Market dull at $2 45.

TIDIOUTE, May 14.—Nothing doing; can't quote.

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Market quiet; spot $2 55 asked, $2 50 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Market firm; S. W., 19⅜c; crude 9c; cases, 25c; sales none; futures, June, 20a20⅜c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, May 14.—Market dull at $2 65.

FOXBURG, May 14.—Market weaker; no buyers; nominally $2 45a2 50.

TIDIOUTE, May 14.—Market quiet at $2 50a2 55.

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Market very quiet and inactive; prices nominally $2 52½a2 55.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 14.—Market quiet at $2 50.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Crude, 9c bid, 9⅜c asked. Refined steady. Market quiet.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$7 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ₩ case.
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases)	7 25 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ₩ case.
Less quantity	8 50 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	7⅜@7⅜c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	7⅜@8c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3⅜ ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3⅜c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3⅜c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3⅜c ₩ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8⅜c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	9⅜c ₩ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1⅜c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ₩ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3⅜c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ₩ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ₩ lb.
Muriatic acid	3⅜c ₩ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ lb.
Chloride calcium	2⅜c ₩ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₩ lb.
Lump Alum	3⅜@4c ₩

Terms, cash in 30 days.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

Fine fleece	45@47c	Medium fleeces	45@47c
Tubwashed	42@45c	Common fleece	35@40c
Combing	45@48c	Pulled wools	33@35c

The above rates are for old wools. The new clip will not command the same figures by from 3 to 5c ₩ lb. But little of the new clip is in the market yet.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873.

REMARKS—There is a marked improvement in business generally since the setting in of the present pleasant weather. A large number of dealers from the surrounding country are in the city making their selections of spring and summer stocks, which had become exceedingly low on account of difficulty in procuring supplies during the winter and early spring. Now, however, the roads are passible once more, and the difficulty alluded to out of the way, dealers have availed themselves of the earliest opportunity to re-stock their stores, shops, &c. And it may not be amiss to assure our country readers that our merchants and manufacturers are fully prepared to fill all orders promptly and upon terms as reasonable as they can be had in the eastern cities. Hence those who patronize Pittsburgh merchants will save time, trouble and expence.

The flour trade continues very active, and notwithstanding the fact that receipts are heavy, dealers complain of difficulty in procuring supplies sufficient to meet the demands upon them. Aside from the regular city demand, orders from all parts of the surrounding country are pouring in upon them. Among other orders shown us to day was one from Cadiz, Ohio, for a lot of choice Rising Sun flour.

The grain market is active and prices firm. The receipts of wheat and oats are on the increase, but yet falls short of the demand, and all arriving meets ready sale at quotations.

Bacon and provisions continue very active, and the same is true of groceries. Butter is dull, and nothing but a "tip top" article of "grass" will command 25c ₩ lb. Eggs are scarce and held firmly at 27@28c ₩ doz. Apples range in price from $1 00 to $4 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition. Apple butter has advanced a shade, and some dealers are holding a prime article as high as 60c ₩ gallon. The market, taken as a whole, is satisfactory.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last, also for the week previous;

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,223	7,796	16,019
Apples, bbls	1,218	1,476	2,694
Cheese, bxs	646	1,080	1,726
Corn, sacks	1,729	1,326	3,055
Wheat, sacks	5,439	6,262	11,701
Barley, sacks	1,479	1,717	3,196
Rye, sacks	544	1,612	2,156
Oats, sacks	9,814	10,693	20,507
Butter, pkgs	301	298	599
Bacon, pieces	1,796	12,574	14,370
Bacon, tierces	1,001	728	1,738

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts are on the increase, being 285 bbls against 81. There is an active demand for sound choice varieties, and we are reported sales of fancy at $4 50; choice $3 50@4 00; fair $2 50@3; common $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a better demand, and prices a shade higher. Sales at 45@50@60c ₩ gallon, the latter figure for a strictly choice article.

ALES—The following are ruling figures for Pittsburgh brands: X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11. Bass's celebrated English ale, kilderkins, 25 gallions, $24; bbls, 45 gallons, $45; hhds, 68 gallons, $60.

ASHES—The market is reported maderately active and prices unchanged. Sales are made at the following figures: Common soda ash 4⅜@4⅜c; refined 6@6⅜c; pots 9@9⅜c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3⅜@3⅜c; nitrate soda 4⅜@5c; black lead 6c.

BUTTER—Receipts 38 packages. The market is reported dull and prices tending lower. The stock on hand is in excess of the demand, and the outside figure that can be obtained for a strictly choice article is 27c ₩ lb; the ruling figures being from 20c to 25c ₩ lb; inferior nominally 10@15c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The receipts are on the increase, being 4,345 pieces and 37 tierces. The market is reported fairly active, leading houses making sales at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 14⅜c; canvased do 15c; shoulders do 10c; canvased do 10⅜c; plain do 9c; rib sides 10c; clear rib sides 10⅜c; clear sides 11c; breakfast bacon, clear, 12⅜c; do canvased 13c; sugar cured beef 18⅜c; do canvased 19c; mess ₩ bbl $18 50; beef tongues, ₩ doz, $7 50; ham sausage, ₩ lb, 10c; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, 10⅜c; do refined 10⅜c; do prime leaf, half bbls, 11⅜c; do do kegs 11⅜c; do do buckets 11⅜c; do 3 lb caddies 12⅜c; do 5 do 12⅜c; do 3 lbs buckets 13⅜c; do 6 do 13⅜c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There is a fair demand with sales ⅜ lb cans ₩ doz at $1 60; ⅜ lb cans $3 00; lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27 00; 10 and 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ₩ lb 40c.

BEANS—There is a good demand for prime white navy at $2 50@3 00 ₩ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales red 2⅜@3c; green 3⅜@4c; hurl 5⅜@6c.

BAGGING—Three bushel 53c; two and a half bushel 45c; two bushel 37c Penn Mill rates.

BEESWAX—Sales in a small way at 33@35c ₩ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We are reported sales at $7 70@8 00 ₩ case. Demand moderately active.

CHEESE—The market is prices unchanged at 16⅜@17c ₩ lb Old New York Goshen; new Ohio Factory 14@15c; new Ohio Dairy 11@12c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 11@13c. Receipts 195 boxes.

CARBON OIL—Sales car lots at works at 16⅜c ₩ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—Prices unchanged: Sackett's and Carey's selling at $13 00@14 00 ₩ bbl; other varieties $8 00@10 00.

CIDER—Pure sweet $7 00@8 00 ₩ bbl; demand light.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand for country cured meats continues very active, and sales are reported as follows: Hams 10@12c; shoulders 6⅜@7c; clear sides 8⅜@9c; jowls 3c. Country lard 7@8@8⅜c ₩ lb as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The market rules dull. Prices nominally as follows: Peaches, halves, 6⅜@7c; mixed, 5⅜@6c; peeled 16@18c; apples 3@4c; blackberries 10@12c; pitted cherries 15@19c; unpitted 6@7c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Stocks light and prices firm, 17c per dozen being the ruling prices, though some dealers are holding at 18c.

FEATHERS—Demand moderate; sales live geese at 65@70c ₩ lb.

GROCERIES.—We have to report an active trade, with great firmness in the price of coffee, sugars and syrups. The holders of coffee are very firm in their views, and from all that can be gleaned from reliable sources concerning the growing crop and the stock in first hands in this and other countries, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that the price of this commodity must undergo a very sharp advance, and that such advance will take place at no distant day. The stringency in money matters has only postponed it, and with the increasing abundance of money we may look for an increased value in price of this article.

In reference to sugar we have this to say that whilst the crop of Island sugars is large yet the yield from the beet root falls very far short of the production of last year, and we believe it safe to predict that the year 1873 will not again see prices as low as ruled during the month of April. Raw sugars are scarcely inquired for in this market refined being the only kind entering into home consumption and hence it seems almost superflous labor to quote prices of the former.

Syrups are much firmer, with largely increased demand. We call attention to some new brands lately introduced into this market. To those of our readers who have watched our predictions in regard to prices, and have confidence in our judgment, we would say: now is a good time to buy, and we have no hesitation whatever in saying that Pittsburgh is one of the best distributing points in the country, either East or West. The merchants are men of capital and enterprise, and are determined if large stocks and low prices will entitle them to the trade, legitimately belonging to them, it shall be theirs. We repeat what we have often said before—merchants of this community do not make any money in going into Eastern markets for their goods.

At another time we may have something to say in regard to the numerous importers of tea in our Eastern cities, represented by their agents in this and other Western markets, whose extensive warehouses consist of an 8 by 10 office, and stock on hands amounting to about ten half chests, and whose importations consist in sending out to the nearest tea jobber and buying sufficient tea to fill the orders which their agents may send them from time to time. We will only take time now to say that our leading grocers buy their teas direct from the importers (of whom there are scarcely over a dozen in the United States), and that in some of the leading houses here you can find 1,000 half chests, and bought on as favorable terms as they can be by any Eastern jobbers, and we also know that they can and do offer them on as favorable terms as any New York jobber can, and at much lower rates than these so-called importers can afford to do. To our country friends allow us to say what is a fact, that importers of tea do not have traveling agents visiting country towns soliciting orders, their transactions being confined entirely to the jobbing trade, and when you are waited upon by a person representing himself as an agent of some importing tea house, you may set him down as a "fraud," and when he pulls from his pocket a memorandum book with large orders beneath the names of our most prominent grocers, you are perfectly safe in calling him an imposter as well as a fraud.

We annex prices from our last sales:

Coffee—Good 22c; fair 22⅜c; prime 23⅜c; strictly prime 24⅜c; fancy 25⅜c; roasted, loose, 27⅜c; do packed 28c; do Java 32c.

Rice—Rangoon 7⅜@8c; Carolina 8⅜@9c.

Sugars—Metropolitan C 10⅜c; do extra C 10⅜c; Calvert extra C 11c; B 11⅜c; A 11⅜c; hard 12⅜c; cut loaf 13⅜c; Demarara 10⅜c; N. O. sugar 8 to 10c; Delaware extra C 9⅜c.

Syrups—Common 30 to 35c; silver drips 40 to 45c; H & E drips 50 to 55c; Phoenix 65c; Pacific 70c; white drips $1 75; Continental 55c; Vienna Exposition 78c.

New Orleans Molasses—70 to 78c, as to quality.

Teas—Oolong 35c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japans 50c to $1 16; imperial 60c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

FLOUR—Market excited and prices must go higher. Dealers here are still selling at old rates, but refuse large orders. The receipts are large, but the demand is so great that no stock accumulates. Millers in all sections are now holding for higher prices, owing to the recent advance in wheat. Prices for this day only: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $10 20; sacks $9 90; Pan Handle, Southern amber, bbls $9 50; sacks $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter wheat, bbls $9 10; sacks $8 80. Stores, Lowell Mills, amber wheat, bbls $9 30; sacks $9 00; Mahoning Valley, ₩ bbl $9 20; Penn Mills, fancy white wheat, bbls $9 25; Rising Sun, bbls $8 25; Madison Mills, bags $8 50; Minnesota Island, $8 00; Snow Drift, $8 00; Ford's, $7 50. Rye flour, $5 50. Receipts, 1,675 bbls.

GRAIN—Receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours, exclusive of elevator:

Wheat, sacks	1,020	Barley, sacks	170
Corn, sacks	160	Oats, sacks	1,447
Rye, sacks	680		

It will be seen that the receipts of wheat and oats have increased, and the market for the latter is easier, though there is no quotable change in prices, choice white bringing 48@50c; mixed, 47@49c. Wheat meets with ready sale on arrival, the mills taking all good lots of white and red, the former at $1 85@1 90 and the latter at $1 80@1 85 ₩ bushel. We hear of occasional small lots of spring wheat arriving and being shipped out to the country mills, where it will be mixed with winters and made into flour. It is proper to remark that Pittsburgh mills use no spring wheat, only the best white pearl and winters. Corn—Shelled is held at 56@58c; ear 55@57c ₩ bushel, car lots. Rye is very quiet at 80@85c. There is little demand for barley; fall held at 95c@$1 00, and spring 85@90c ₩ bushel.

HOPS—We are reported sales 1872s at 55@60c; old, 18@20c.

HAY—We continue to quote timothy, baled, on and track, at $26@32 ₩ ton; clover, $23@25; loose, from wagons, 30, 35@38c. The supply of the latter is more abundant.

HOMINY—The demand is light, with sales at $4 00@4 25 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1, 75c; No 1. 70c; No 2, 63@65c.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 19c ₩ lb.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 45; seconds $1 10@1 30; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 35; chopped corn $1 25; bolted corn meal $1 30.

MAPLE SUGARS AND SYRUPS—Sugar, rough, 15@16c ₩ lb; cakes 16a17⅜c; syrup, jug included, $1 35@1 40 ₩ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote silverskins at $5 50@6 50; red $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl; onion sets nominally $4 00@4 25 ₩ bush.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop, 80@85c ₩ pair.

POTATOES—Peachblows 80@85 ₩ bushel; mixed 68@70c; sweets $4 65 ₩ bushel.

PEA NUTS—Sales as follows: Per lb 3⅜@4⅜c; ₩ bushel $8@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 3⅜@3⅜c ₩ lb.

SEEDS—There is a fair demand for clover seed at $5 75@5 90; timothy seed $3 75@4 00; flax seed $2 00@2 10.

SALT—Sales No 1 at $1 65 ₩ bbl; No 2, $1 15.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00.

TALLOW—Market firm at 8@8⅜c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 91@93c ₩ gal.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop do, $2 75; No 3 tubs, $9 00; No 2 do, $10 00; No 1 do, $11 50; wash boards, I X L, $2 50; do Todd's, $2 75; do Acme, $2 75.

WOOL ITEMS.

The Washington *Reporter* of May 14th says: A few of our wool growers have commenced shearing there sheep—generally those fatted and waiting for the butcher. In a couple of weeks this work will more generally be engaged in. The clip will be about an average one. A portion of last year's clip is still in the hands of the growers here.

The Waynesburg *Messenger* of last week says: "Considerable wool is now being shipped from our county to the eastern markets, holders having evidently grown tired of waiting for that rise by which they hoped to 'get out' on this—uncertain to deal with—staple." We have heard of no sales in this county lately, and are therefore unable to note any such activity in the market as is here spoken of in Greene.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; red $1 95a1 98; amber $2 00a2 05. Corn weak; yellow 52⅜a55c; mixed western 65c. Oats unchanged. Provisions weak; mess pork $18 50a19. Whisky steady at 94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSSDAY, May 15, 1873.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle for the week ending to-day have been heavy of through cattle shipping to New York and Philadelphia market, and fair of stock intended for sale at this point. Generally at this time of the year the offerings of cattle are superior, being heavy and well fatted, but this week the quality of stock is a shade below the usual average, consisting almost entirely of the medium and lower grades. The attendance of buyers this week is better than for some time, as in addition to the regular dealers there is an increased number of buyers who purchase for the small country towns. The market opened on Monday with but a light supply offering, the cause, no doubt, being the unfavorable advices received in the west concerning trade here last week. Trade ruled moderately active throughout the day, and closed in the evening firm and with an upward tendency. The sales made were all to country dealers. On Tuesday the operations were also confined principally to suiting their wants, and the class of cattle here did it better than prime shipping cattle would. There has been more cattle sold this week for shipment to the country than any preceding week of the year. This no doubt helped trade considerably and made the regular buyers take hold sooner than they otherwise would have done. The inquiry for shipment to New York this week is light, and thus far very little stock has been sold to go there. There is a fair demand from Philadelphia men, but they complain about the advance in price, and of course do not purchase as free as if figures were lower. At this writing there is not many cattle in the pens unsold, and with some buyers still unsatisfied it looks as if trade would close firm and at even higher figures

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle on sale this week is small. The demand is good and the market is firm, and with an upward tendency. At Chicago stock cattle are scarce and but few are coming forward. Prices ranged from $5 00 to $5 50, according to quality, weight, condition, &c.

Fresh Cows.

The offerings of fresh cows is small. The demand for good milkers is fair and sales are made readily at prices ranging from $45 to $75.

Calves.

The receipts of calves for the week ending to-day have been large. Farmers all seem to be putting away their calves at the same time and in consequence the market is glutted. A great many of the calves on sale are young and inferior and not fit for any purpose. Prices, as compared with one week ago, are fully 1 cent per lb lower, and none but the best stock finds a ready sale. Prime calves sell at about $5 00 per 100 lbs; common $4 00 to $4 50.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; stockers, $5 25a5 50; bulls $3 50 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs during the past week, although not excessively heavy, has been more than sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. When this is the case, it is easy to foretell the condition of trade. A slow market has ruled the past week, and while prices which one time ruled as high as $6 dropped to $5 75, the only wonder is they did not go lower. The market ruled slow up till Wednesday afternoon, when under the influence of lighter receipts and an improved tone of the market at New York, trade became more active and sales were made in the afternoon to York buyers at figures fully 10c per 100 lbs higher than could have been obtained in the morning. At this writing the run is light and the feeling better, and we look for a better state of trade toward the close of the week. Prime Philadelphia hogs are not in heavy supply and we think a bunch of choice tops would sell close to 6c.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $5 85; prime Philadelphia $5 65 to $5 75; prime Yorkers $5 30; fair Yorkers $5 20 to $5 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week is but fair. Last week a very good market was had and the prices of sheep advanced at least ⅜c over previous prices, the market closing firm. It was expected and thought by most of the dealers that the advances being telegraphed all over the country would cause a heavy run of sheep here this week, and some thought trade would rule worse. But the run has not proved heavy thus far, and as the markets east have been good, holders had no difficulty in disposing of stock. The demand is good and the market active, sales being made of about all the stock in the pens at figures from ⅜ to ⅜c higher than ruled last week. At this writing the offerings are light and the market firm with an upward feeling. Following are the current rates.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 80 to $6 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 65 to $5 75; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; extra 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 25.

Cattle Sales.

Following will be found a partial list of sales taken from the books of dealers, giving the number weight and prices, which will give the reader a fair idea of the market.

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
4	4,580	$6 25	3	3,450	$6 25
30	29,280	6 20	70	79,960	5 75
30	42,520	6 40	90	123,550	6 15
90	122,555	6 15	4	5,300	6 15
10	11,550	5 90	15	18,868	6 15
6	8,300	6 75	3	3,720	5 25
7	7,830	5 70	3	8,290	4 00
10	10,320	6 50	13	14,680	6 25
60	78,360	6 35	15	19,180	6 25
34	38,480	6 10	10	17,270	6 10

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
117	20,890	$5 35	26	49,630	$5 40
136	23,890	5 45	124	26,750	5 45
135	24,650	5 40	116	18,840	5 40
79	16,920	5 30	11	2,770	5 75
124	22,320	5 40	116	20,890	5 35
129	22,820	5 25	92	21,920	5 80
382	65,850	5 37	6	710	5 50
53	9,200	5 30	19	3,750	5 80
10	11,510	6 60	214	69,480	5 45
70	11,200	5 30			

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
205	15,720	$5 25	201	14,060	$3 75
151	14,290	6 85	103	9,270	5 12
423	35,110	5 45	125	9,810	5 25
166	9,080	5 35	151	14,290	6 85
115	10,500	5 75	128	10,760	5 30
142	12,650	5 50	69	5,400	6 40

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, May 12, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union yards were fifty-four car loads or 1,080 head. Of these fully one hundred and fifty head were stock cattle and were driven directly to the country, leaving in the neighborhood of nine hundred cattle as the total of receipts by rail. There was one drove from Greene county, Pa., stock cattle, and some small lots from Washington and Beaver counties, which together with arrivals by rail, made the total receipts about 1,000 head.

The market this morning opened up slow about seven o'clock, and continued so for a short time, when buyers, finding that the supply of cattle was not very large, commenced to purchase, and trade grew lively and continued so until the close. Prices as compared with last week are, if anything, a shade higher. To say the least, trade was active, and sellers reported a better feeling and a more satisfactory market.

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle on sale, although larger than for some time past, was considerably short of the demand. The number of farmers from Washington county in attendance to-day was quite large, and holders of stock cattle sold in the most satisfactory market of the season. Prices ranged high, no prime stockers being bought to-day less than from $5 37 to $5 50, and fair $5 00 to $5 25. Buyers thought the figures asked by sellers high, but as the cattle cost high in the West sellers were independent and declared their intention to hold cattle and drive to the country, or else sell at figures which would not let them out. We heard several farmers from Washington county ask dealers to buy cattle and bring them here and they would try and purchase, but the dealers all said there was no money in the trade, and refused to handle any cattle unless a positive order was given to buy. This shows that there is not much money in the trade.

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week is light, and consist principally of butcher stock, weighing in the neighborhood of 250 pounds. Prices as compared with last week show no change. Very few hogs are selling at the present time; the sales of all the dealers not exceeding 250 head.

Sheep.

The run of sheep the largest of the season, and consists principally of clipped stock. The market ruled moderately active to-day, and sales compare favorably with those of last week.

Arrivals.

Following will be found the arrivals of live stock at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day:

CATTLE.

	Cars.
Marks & Bro., Chicago	8
S. Krause, Chicago	2
S. Lowenstine, Chicago	2
L. Keifer, Chicago	2
Smith Carson, Chicago	1
Orr & Williams, Chicago	2
Bazlewood & B., Chicago	2
J. Hunter, Chicago	2
Greenwald & Zeigler, Chicago	6
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	1
Rothchild & Haas, Chicago	4
L. Gibson, Chicago	1
Holmes, L. & Co., Chicago	2
W. Mondshine, Chicago	2
Theo. Kestner, Chicago	2
J. Shamberg, Chicago	2
J. Needy, Chicago	2
M. Varner, Chicago	3
G. B. Welsh, Chicago	3
J. Roush, Canton	1
William Werntz, Canton	1
F. Schitz, Canton	1
C. F. Laibiler, Canton	1
Miller & Hines, Canal Dover	1
A. H. Bare, Bayard	1
Total	54
J. Wortman & Co., 1 car mixed.	

SHEEP.

	Cars.
John Messerly, Columbiana	1
J. Steiner, Waynesburg	1
Total	2

HOGS.

	Cars.
Zellar & Kreiling, East Liberty	1
F. Hector, East Liberty	1
J. Rothchild, East Liberty	1
J. Arnold, Canal Dover	1
Total	4

HORSES.

	Cars.
M. Wyle & Co., Wooster	1

Cattle Sales.

M. Kraus sold 35 head Chicago cattle at prices running from $5 62 to $6 50.

T. Kestner sold 1 car Chicago cattle at prices running from $6 12 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

L. Keifer sold 25 head Chicago cattle at figures from $6 00 to $6 75.

Jacob Shamberg sold 2 car loads Chicago cattle from $6 00 to $6 75.

Davis & Rush sold 31 head Greene county cattle at $4 75 per 100 lbs.

M. Helms sold 1 load cattle, mixed stock, at $5 25; also 9 fresh cows, common, from $20 00 to $33 00 per head.

J. Steakley sold 2 head fresh cows at $37 50 per head.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 32 head good stockers at $5 37 per 100 lbs.

L Gerson sold one car load Chicago cattle from $6 00 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Peter Hartman sold 23 head Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

Krouse & Schmidt sold two loads Chicago cattle from $6 00 to $6 50.

Sol Lowenthal sold one load Ohio cattle from $5 50 to $6 00.

Marks & Bro sold 84 head Chicago cattle from $5 50 to $7 00; also 93 head stockers at $5 25.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 77 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 80 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

N. Carr sold 18 head Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from $6 25 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

Bazlewood & Blackstock sold 34 head Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from $6 25 to $6 70 per 100 lbs.

Sam. Trauerman sold 37 head Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 62 head Chicago cattle, at figures running from $5 85 to $6 50 per 100 lbs; also, 13 head still fed bulls, $4 00 to $4 50.

M. Varner sold 50 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 50; also 60 head stockers at private terms.

H. W. Mondschine sold 34 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 00 per 100 lbs.

John Carns sold 8 head Ohio cattle at $5 45.

F. Schitz sold 5 head Ohio cattle at $6 60; also 2 head $5 75 per 100 lbs.

F. Hector sold ten head Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 to $7.

L. Rothchild sold 45 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 62 to $7 12 per 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 51 head common to fair cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 60 to $6 25.

James Hunter sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 60 per 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
May 15, 1873.

The arrivals of hay this week have been fair by river and also by rail. The quaility of the hay coming at the present time is hardly up to the usual standard, a good deal of it being mixed clover. The receipts of wagon hay at the Allegheny Diamond have been light, and no doubt will continue so for a time as the farmers are all behind with their work and of course will stay at home. On this account prime loose wagon hay is in demand and prices are higher. Sales were made on Monday and Tuesday last of all the offerings at figures ranging from $35 to $42 ₩ ton. The market for baled is moderately active and prices steady at figures ranging from $23 to $30.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—With the exception of the drug market, in which there are some change in prices, all other leading articles are firm at previous quotations. Manufacturers and merchants report the condition of the markets as satisfactory, and assure us that trade has very materially improved since the commencement of the present spring weather.

The rivers are in fine navigable order, bringing to and bearing away from the city large volumes of freight of every description, whilst the railways are taxed to their utmost capacity to move the goods thrown upon them. From the present lookout, a bright future is seen in the distance.

For reliable business houses consult columns of the COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13 c	Idaho	12⅜c
Eagle	13 c	Duquesne	12 c
Conewago	12⅜c	Magnolia	10 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11 @ c	Richmond	11 @ c
Spragues	11 @ c	Pacifics	11 @ c
Americans	11 @ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11 @ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c	Mourning	11 @ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13⅜
Bates	14	White	14

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c	Atlantic	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	38 c	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28 c	Thorndyke	15c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.				Magne cal	lb	80 @ 1 00
Acetic	lb	16 @ 20		—Carb	lb	30 @ 35
Citric	lb	1 70 @ 1 75		Manna S F	lb	63
Oxalic	lb	20 @ 22		Morph sul	oz	5 50 @ 5 80
Tartaric	lb	60 @ 62		Nutm No 1	lb	1 28
Alcohol	gall	1 90 @ 2 20		*Oil.*		
Aloes.				Bergamot	lb	6 40 @ 6 50
Cape	lb	20		—Castor	lb	22 @ 23
Socot	lb	75		—Cinnamon	lb	2 70
Am Carb	lb	26		—Cloves	lb	2 80 @ 2 85
—Aqua	lb	11 @ 15		*Oil.*		
Annotta	lb	65 @ 90		Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Ashes				Lemon	lb	[illegible]
—Soda	lb	5 @ 6		Linseed	gal	[illegible]
Bal. Copa	lb	98 @ 1 08		Neats F	gal	1 00 @ 1 50
Bay Rum	gal	3 25 @ 3 50		Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.				—quarts	doz	6 25 @ 10 00
Casia	lb	38 @ 40		—pints	doz	3 25 @ 6 00
Cinch Red	lb	1 38 @ 1 50		Origan	lb	50 @ 55
" Pale	lb	80 @ 85		Peppert	lb	3 75 @ 4 25
" Com	lb	38 @ 40		Rosemary	lb	75 @ 80
Black Lead.				Sassafras	lb	80 @ 85
American	lb	5 @ 6		Sperm	gall	2 40 @ 2 50
East Ind	lb	11 @ 12		Tanners	gall	75 @ 85
Cream	lb	7 @ 9		Whale	gall	85 @ 1 00
Blue Mass	lb	78		Wintg'n	lb	6 00
Blue Vi r	lb	14½ @ 15		Opium Ty	lb	8 50
Borax ref	lb	30 @ 32		Pl Paris	bbl	4 50
Brims roll	lb	4½ @ 5½		[illegible]		
—Flor Sul	lb	5 @ 6		Bichrom	lb	27
Calomel	lb	1 56		Chlorate	lb	58 @ [illegible]
—English	lb	1 95		Iodide	lb	7 50
Camp ref	lb	38 @ 42		Putty	lb	4½ @ 5½
Cantha's	lb	2 35		Quin sulp	oz	2 60 @ 2 80
[illegible]	lb	47		[illegible]	lb	[illegible]
—Roman	lb	47		*Root.*		
Chloroform	lb	1 40 @ 1 45		Gent'an	lb	12
[illegible]	lb	[illegible]		Ginger E I	lb	18
Cochineal	lb	85 @ 90		" Jamca	lb	38
Con lye	case	7 75 @ 8 00		Ipecac pow	lb	1 88
Copperas	lb	2 @ 3		Jalap pow	lb	1 50
Cream Tar	lb	50 @ 55		Rhub E I	lb	1 25 @ 1 60
Cubebs	lb	19 @ 21		Sars Hon	lb	40 @ 45
Cudb ar	lb	25 @ 30		Seneca	lb	1 00
Emery En	lb	8 @ 10		Valeri En	lb	42
Et Nit sps	lb	38 @ 40		" Germ	lb	30
—Sulph	lb	80 @ 90		Sal Ammo	lb	20 @ 22
Ext Logw	lb	11 @ 11½		—Epsom	lb	4
—Liq Cala	lb	38 @ 40		—Soda	lb	3½ @ 4
—Italian	lb	45 @ 50		*Seed.*		
—Sicily	lb	25 @ 35		Canary	lb	7½
Fustic	lb	3 @ 4		Hemp	lb	6½ @ 7
Galls Alep	lb	33 @ 35		Cardamon	lb	2 60 @ 2 90
Gum.				Mustard	lb	12 @ 14
Arabic sts	lb	30 @ 40		Senna Al	lb	23
—White	lb	40 @ 50		" E In	lb	22
Myrrh T'k	lb	53 @ 60		*Soda.*		
Shellac	lb	60 @ 65		Bi Carb	lb	7½ @ 8½
Trag srts	lb	45 @ 50		Soap Cast	lb	12½ @ 15
" Flake	lb	1 00 @ [illegible]		[illegible]	lb	[illegible]
Hoffm's A	lb	80 @ 85		Sugar L'd	lb	40
Indigo Ma	lb	1 25 @ 1 30		[illegible]	oz	[illegible]
—Span El	lb	[illegible]		Turpentine	gall	58 @ 60
Iodine res	lb	5 50		*Varnish.*		
Junip Ber	lb	7 @ 9		Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Logwood	lb	3 @ 3½		Japan	gall	1 50 @ 2 00
Mace	lb	1 68		Damar	gall	1 60 @ 2 20
Madder	lb	18 @ 20		Ven Red	lb	3½ @ 4½

Opium, Morphine and Alcohol are higher; Ethers and Chloroform are firmer in consequence of the advance in Alcohol.

Quinine is very scarce and tending upward; manufacturers are unable to fill their contracts promptly, and jobbers are unwilling to sell except at an advance.

Refined Borax is lower in consequence of a large increase in the supply from California. We also reduce our quotations for Spirits Turpentine.

The Spring Trade.

The New York *Bulletin* reports that in that city, while the commission houses have been doing a fair average business, the jobbers have had an unprofitable spring trade. The reverse is, we have reason to believe, the fact in Boston, from causes which we need not discuss. Neither the jobbers nor the agents—we speak now chiefly of dry goods—have to report an increased volume of trade, but such decline in prices as has taken place has enured to the advantage of the jobbers and has increased their profits at the expense of the agents and commission houses. The wool trade has been very heavy, but on a steadily declining market, so that the dealers have lost rather than made money. The leather trade has been quite dull, and it would have been much duller but for the demand for leather for shipment to Europe. The boot and shoe trade, doing a good average amount of business, has been injured both by the reduction in prices and by the lack of the usual facilities for doing business. The fish trade has not been active, and the iron business, while profitable for the amount of trade, has been light in consequence of high prices.—*Boston Advertiser.*

No Postponement.

It is not wise to put off until the heats of summer have commenced the invigorating process which would have secured the system in advance, against this untoward influence. By toning the stomach, liver and bowels in the spring months with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and continuing to take this harmless but powerful vegetable invigorant during the summer, it is quite certain that even persons who are naturally delicate and deficient in vital force may escape the fits of indigestion, headache, nausea, billousness nervous debility and mental oppression which in the absence of such preparation, often prostrate and agonize the more robust. A pure stimulant, medicated with the juices of the finest tonic, anti-bilious and aperient roots and herbs, as an invaluable boon to the weak and ailing, and this life-sustaining boon in the form of Hostetter's Bitters, is fortunately within the reach of all.

Colds and Coughs.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Take at once Brown Bronchial Troches, let the cold, cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight. TTHS&'

MARRIED.

PRESTON—COSGRAVE—On Thursday evening, 8th inst., at the residence of S. A. Cosgrave, Allegheny city, MATTHEW A. PRESTON and ANNIE G., daughter of the late John S. and Henrietta Cosgrave.

McBROW—On Thursday evening, May 8th, 1873, at 9 o'clock P. M., RALPH REED, only son of Eustace S. and Annie B. Morrow, aged one year and four months, from small pox.

HARPER—HAZLEWOOD—On Thursday evening, May 8, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Torrence station, Pennsylvania Railroad, by the Rev. R. B. Ewing, assisted by the Rev. T. H. Hanna, Mr. SAMUEL B. HARPER, of Allegheny city, and Miss FANNIE HAZLEWOOD.

HAPPER—FOSTER—On Tuesday evening, May 13th, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. Benade, FRANK A. HAPPER, of Irwin's, Pa., and EMILY F., daughter of Hon. H. D. Foster, of Greensburg, Pa. No cards.

DIED:

FARROW—At his residence, in Bellevue, Lincoln township, on Tuesday, May 13, 1873, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., THOMAS FARROW, of the firm of Farrow, Gumbert & Co., in the fifty seventh year of his age.

KANE—On Tuesday evening, May 13, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. EMMA L. KANE, wife of Charles Kane, aged twenty years and two days

HIRTH—On Wednesday afternoon, at 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, Mount Washington, PHILLIP ALBERT, son of August and Eliza Hirth, aged four years, seven months and three days.

PITTOCK—At the residence of Mrs. John Aiken, Shady lane, East Liberty, on Wednesday, April 14, at 12:20 P. M., JOHN W., son of John W. and the late Mazie S. Pittock, aged four months and twenty-six days.

McCLURG—On Tuesday evening, at 6½ o'clock, at the residence of her husband, on Sturgeon street, MARTHA A., wife of John H. McClurg.

LAUGHLIN—On Monday afternoon, May 12, 1873, WILLIE McKENNAN, son of George M. and Bella B. Laughlin, aged five years, one month and twenty one days.

SHEIBLER—On Monday morning, May 12th, at 9 o'clock, ELIZA J. WALKER, wife of F. G. Sheibler.

LAUGHLIN—Monday afternoon, May 12th, 1873, WILLIE McKENNAN, son of George M. and Bella B. Laughlin, aged five years.

JOHNSTON—At his father's residence, in Chartiers township, Monday afternoon, May 12th, at 4 o'clock, EDWARD JOHNSTON, in the twentieth year of his age.

O'DOHERTY—On Friday morning, May 9, 1873, at 10:30 o'clock, MICHAEL O'DOHERTY, of erysipelas, in the twentieth year of his age.

POWERS—On Thursday evening, May 8th, 1873, CHARLES LEON, infant son of Willis M. and Ella Powers.

BRACKEMEYER—On Thursday, May 8th, at 12:30 P. M., GUSTAVUS H. BRACKEMEYER, youngest son of the late A. H. and C. L. Brackemeyer, deceased, in the twenty first year of his age.

DALLAS—Entered into rest, May 6th, 1873, in Westminster, Maryland, WILLIAM WILKINS DALLAS, Son of the late Trevanion B. Dallas, of Pittsburgh.

Sore Nipples.—The suffering which many ladies experience from caked breasts and sore nipples, is little realized by men. A remedy has now come to them, and the wonder is that it has not been discovered before. The Centaur Liniment is as delicate and soothing as a cosmetic, and affords such speedy and permanent relief, that we are showered down with thanks. It is simply a wonderful thing for all sores, lameness, and swellings.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

CANDIDATES.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

Middle District, outside of City.

HARRY W. HORBACH,

Late Captain Co. H, 83d Reg. P. V, Wilkins Township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

R. S. P. McCALL,

Of Tarentum, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

District North of the Rivers.

H. K. SAMPLE,

Shaler township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

B. C. CHRISTY,

Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—

CHARLES JEREMY,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—

ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,

Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

A. B. YOUNG,

Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—

WM. M'CALLIN,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

STATE SENATE—

GEO. H. ANDERSON

Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

WM. H. CLARK,

Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JAMES PATTERSON,

Of Plum township, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they do hereby certify:

1. That the name or Firm under which said Partnership is to be conducted is

SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & CO.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Manufacture of Pig Iron in the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania, and the sale of said manufactured article.

3. That the names of the General Partners are WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S. BLAIR, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania; CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania; JOHN Z. SPEER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio; and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; and the names of the Special Partners are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the aggregate amount of capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($62,500), of which Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($31,250) in cash has been so contributed by the said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, Special Partner, and of which Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty ($31,250) Dollars in cash has been contributed by the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, Special Partner.

5. That the period at which said Partnership is to commence is the 1st day of April, A. D., 1873, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 30th day of June, A. D., 1878.

WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER,
THOMAS S BLAIR,
CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
JOHN Z SPEER,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
General Partners.
GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER,
JOHN H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.

April 4, 1873.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have entered into a Limited Partnership agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and do hereby certify:

1. That the Name or Firm under which said Partnership is to be conducted is

SHOENBERGER & CO.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Sheet Iron and Horse Shoes, at the "Juniata Iron Works" in the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania, and the sale of such manufactures.

3. That the names of the General Partners are WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S. BLAIR, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania; CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania; JOHN Z. SPEER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; and the names of the Special Partners are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the aggregate amount of the capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, ($125,000), of which Sixty two Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash has been so contributed by the said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, Special Partner; and of which Sixty-two Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash has been so contributed by the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, Special Partner.

5. That the period at which said Partnership is to commence is the 1st day of April, A. D., 1873, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 30th day of June, A. D., 1878.

WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER,
THOMAS S. BLAIR,
CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
JOHN Z. SPEER,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
General Partners.
GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER,
JOHN H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.

April 4, 1873.

Library Gift Concert.

NINETY DAYS POSTPONEMENT.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to pay Gifts

10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL

$100,000 for Only Ten Dollars

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8 is therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be shown by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices: Whole tickets $10; halves $5; and quarters $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100, 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by orchestral band. 2d. Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4 Public Library building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in 6 months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

wseow*

WEALTH AND WONDERS OF THE BOUNDLESS WEST.

This great Illustrated Book, by Hon. W. E. Webb, is selling enormously. Our NEW PLAN (including three fine Chromos, FREE) trebles Agents' ordinary profits.

Agents Wanted Full particulars of this great threefold combination agency sent free. Address, at once, E. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 177 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—for the best Books. Write at once for circulars and terms, W. H. MOORE & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati.

REGISTER'S NOTICE:

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, JUNE 2d, 1873:

No. 1. Final account of John R. Bingler, Administrator *pendente lite* of George Gumbert, deceased; filed February 6, 1873.

No. 2. Final account of Charles W. Nordsick, deceased, Guardian to minor children of Dietrick H. Kruse, deceased, filed by the Executors of Charles W. Nordsick, deceased; filed February 6, 1873.

No. 3. Account of August Ammon, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Mochel, deceased; filed February 7, 1873.

No. 4. Final account of William Halpin, Executor of the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased; filed February 8, 1873.

No. 5. Account of George Black, deceased, Administrator of Mary McGough, deceased, filed by Administrators of George Black, deceased; filed February 8, 1873.

No. 6. Final account of John Meyerhoffer, Guardian of Catherine Ruckvelgie; filed February 12, 1873.

No. 7. Final account of Henry Johnston, Administrator of Charles Barclay, deceased; filed February 12, 1873.

No. 8. First and final account of Isaac Kerr, Guardian of Mary F. Applegate; filed February 13th, 1873.

No. 9. First account of James P. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of Mrs Effie Wilson, deceased; filed February 13th, 1873.

No. 10. Final account of Samuel Dickson, Administrator of Jacob H. McEwen, deceased; filed February 14, 1873.

No. 11. Second account of John Morrison, Acting Executor of Wm. Robinson, Jr., deceased; filed February 14, 1873.

No. 12. Final account of Phillip J. Meyer, Executor of John George Yoest, deceased; filed February 15, 1873.

No. 13. Final account of R. H. Gray and J. B. McDonough, Executors of Robert Shaw, deceased; filed February 15, 1873.

No. 14. Partial account of Mary Curry and Charles Gilmore, Administrators of James Curry, deceased; filed February 17, 1873.

No. 15. Final account of W. J. Meek and John Cotteral, Executors of Belle Anderson, deceased; filed February 17, 1873.

No. 16. Final account of Peter Boyer and Margaret Cochran, Executors of James Cochran, deceased; filed February 19, 1873.

No. 17. The account of E. G. Krehan, Administrator of John Kuebler, deceased; filed February 19, 1873.

No. 18. Final account of the Executors of the estate of John Christ, Sr., deceased; filed February 20, 1873.

No. 19. Final account of Edward Williams, Administrator of the estate of Fanny Brown, deceased; filed February 20, 1873.

No. 20. Final account of Thomas Penny, Administrator of F. H. Gardner, deceased; filed February 20, 1873.

No. 21. Final account of Landelin Benz, deceased, Guardian of Ferdinand Tragresser; filed by Executor of said Landelin Benz, deceased; filed February 21, 1873.

No. 22. Final distribution account of Joseph Harper, Executor of John Harper, deceased; filed February 25, 1873.

No. 23. Final account of Wm. H. Forsyth, Administrator of John A. Forsyth, deceased; filed February 28, 1873.

No. 24. First and final account of E. Y. Patterson and Alexander Patterson, Executors of will of Abraham Patterson, deceased; filed February 28, 1873.

No. 25. Final account of Sophia Aufderheide, Executrix of estate of H. W. Aufderheide, deceased; filed February 28, 1873.

No. 26. Account of James Blackmore, Administrator of John L. Buckalew, deceased; filed March 1, 1873.

No. 27. Final account of Mary A. Dunn, Administratrix of John C. Dunn, deceased; filed March 1, 1873.

No. 28. Final account of W. A. Lewis, Esq., Administrator of Mary Burke, deceased; filed March 3, 1873.

No. 29. Final account of Henry Heinrich, Administrator of Earnest Heinrich, deceased; filed March 3, 1873.

No. 30. Final account of Patrick Kane and David L. Mitchell, Executors of Patrick McGonigle, deceased; filed March 4, 1873.

No. 31. Final account of Jacob and Edward Boobyer, Executors of Jacob Boobyer, deceased; filed March 4, 1873.

No. 32. Partial account of Samuel G. Pollock, Henry G. Pollock and John Patterson, Executors of John Pollock, deceased; filed March 6, 1873.

No. 33. Final account of Samuel C. Alter, Executor of William Smith, deceased; filed March 6, 1873.

No. 34. Final account of J. M. Sass, Trustee of Mrs. Elizabeth Forward; filed March 8, 1873.

No. 35. Account of Henry Bigley, Administrator of Phillip Bigley, deceased; filed March 8, 1873.

No. 36. Account of Peter Ivory, Administrator of John Kerwin, deceased; filed March 10, 1873.

No. 37. Final administration and distribution account of Thomas Aiken, Administrator of Philip Winebiddle, deceased; filed March 10, 1873.

No. 38. Final account of John J. Saint, Administrator of Joseph Barnes, deceased; filed March 11, 1873.

No. 39. Final account of Robert J. Boyle and Sarah McPherson, Administrators of the estate of Archibald McPherson, deceased; filed March 11, 1873.

No. 40. Final accounts of James Morgan and James Curran, Executors of John and Mary Morgan, deceased; filed March 11, 1873.

No. 41. Final account of William A. Payne, Administrator, d. b. n. of John B. Fox, deceased; filed March 12, 1873.

No. 42. Account of James Miller, Executor of Jas. Laird, deceased; filed March 13, 1873.

No. 43. Account of Eliza Porter, Administrator of Joseph H. Porter, deceased; filed March 14, 1873.

No. 44. Account of John Cobes, Executor of Stephen Eckhard, deceased; filed March 14, 1873.

No. 45. Final account of Ann Burns, Guardian of Elizabeth Kearns, formerly Elizabeth Hart; filed March 17, 1873.

No. 46. Account of L. P. Stone, Esq., Administrator of Samuel Bowman, deceased; filed March 18, 1873.

No. 47. Final account of R. D. Humes, Administrator of Wm. R. Ross, deceased; filed March 22, 1873.

No. 48. Final account of John Moody, Executor of Elizabeth Gaunce, deceased; filed March 24, 1873.

No. 49. Final account of John Moody, Executor of John Flanegin, deceased; filed March 24, 1873.

No. 50. Final account of John Moody, Executor of the estate of Jane Hicks, deceased; filed March 24, 1873.

No. 51. Account of Wm. Henderson, Jos. Henderson and Oliver Henderson, Executors of Wm. Henderson, deceased; filed March 25, 1873.

No. 52. Account of Theodore Bagaley, Administrator of Andrew G. France, deceased; filed March 25, 1873.

No. 53. First account of Margaret Miller, Administratrix of Samuel Miller, deceased; filed March 26, 1873.

No. 54. Account of Benjamin Hassinger, Administrator of George Hassinger, deceased; filed March 28, 1873.

No. 55. Final account of F. M. Edmundson and J. R. P. Brown, Administrators of Jessie Brown, deceased; filed March 28, 1873.

No. 56. First account of George S. McKee and Joseph Mitchell, Executors of David McKee, deceased; filed March 29, 1873.

No. 57. First and final account of Joseph O'Brien and C. W. Robb, Guardians and Trustees of George E. McGuire; filed April 1, 1873.

No. 58. Final account of John H. Oliver, Guardian of Oliver H. Bateman minor heir of Walter R. Bateman, deceased; filed April 3, 1873.

No. 59. Final account of Henry Sheppard, Executor of Julia A. W. Seitz, deceased; filed April 14, 1873.

No. 60. First and final account of Nicholas Lang, Executor of Adam Close, deceased; filed April 4, 1873.

No. 61. Partial account of Jonathan Aiken, Administrator of Susan Dickson, deceased; filed April 4, 1873.

No. 62. First and final account of Nancy H. Hammett, Administratrix of Edgar C. Hammett, deceased; filed April 5, 1873.

No. 63. First and partial account of John Knoedler, Administrator of Charles Kirchoefer, deceased; filed April 5, 1873.

No. 64. Final account of Mary Minzenberg and Jacob Baldinger, Administrators of Frederick Minzenberg, deceased; filed April 5, 1873.

No. 65. Final account of John J. Miller, Executor of the estate of Mary Lyon, deceased; filed April 5, 1873.

No. 66. First and partial account of Conrad C. Smith, Administrator of George Schnuth, deceased; filed April 5, 1873.

No. 67. Final distribution account of George W. Jope, acting Executor of Conrad Beuerman, deceased; filed April 7, 1873.

No. 68. Final account of George L. Eberman, Administrator of Jacob Eberman, deceased filed April 8, 1873.

No. 69. Final account of Mary Ann McGann, Administratrix of James McGann, deceased; filed April 8, 1873.

No. 70. Second account of P. W. Siebert, acting Executor of Paul Siebert, deceased; filed April 8, 1873.

No. 71. Final account of J. T. McKnight, Administrator of the Estate of John McKnight, deceased; filed April 9, 1873.

No. 72. Partial account of Chas. E. Clayton, Administrator of Wm. M. Clayton, deceased; filed April 9, 1873.

No. 73. Final account of D. K. McKnight, Administrator of Isaac McKnight, deceased; filed April 9, 1873.

No. 74. Final account of John McCully, surviving Administrator of Robert McCully, deceased; filed April 9, 1873.

No. 75. Final account of John H. Montgomery and James W. Miller, Administrators of the Estate of Rev. John V. Miller, deceased; filed April 10, 1873.

No. 76. Final account of Dorothea Brubach, Administratrix of Frederick J. Brubach, deceased; filed April 10, 1873.

No. 77. Final account of John Sheplar, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Ralston, deceased; filed April 12, 1873.

No. 78. Account of Samuel Carlisle, Wm. C. McMiller and Leonard Fryer, Executors of Wm. Fryer, deceased; filed April 12, 1873.

No. 79. Final account of J. W. F. White, Esq., Guardian of Lilly Greer, minor daughter of David Greer, deceased; filed April 14, 1873.

No. 80. Final account of Mrs. Bridget Lowry, Administratrix of Mrs. Ellen Devine, deceased; filed April 14, 1873.

No. 81. Final account of Mary Mackey and Charles W. Quick, Executors of James Mackey, deceased; filed April 14, 1873.

No. 82. Final account of James Scott, deceased, Guardian of minor children of Sarah Lloyd, deceased, filed by John S. McCullough, his Administrator; filed April 15, 1873.

No. 83. First account of Frank Snyder, Jr., and John Sherer, Administrators of the estate of John Snyder, deceased; filed April 16, 1873.

No. 84. Final account of John R. McCune, Guardian of Agnes G. Dunlap, one of the minor children of Robert Dunlap, Jr., deceased; filed April 16, 1873.

No. 85. Final account of August Frommeyer, Administrator of Geo. H. Frommeyer, deceased; filed April 18, 1873.

No. 86. Account of Frederick Maul, George Kuhlman and Henry Franz, Administrators of John Franz, deceased; filed April 21, 1873.

No. 87. Final account of Jeremiah Meek, Executor of Jane P. Edmond, deceased; filed April 22, 1873.

No. 88. Final account of James L. Ferson, Executor of Frederick Koch, deceased; filed April 22, 1873.

No. 89. Final account of Benjamin E. Miller, Administrator of Wm. McCully, deceased; filed April 22, 1873.

No. 90. Final account of James Gilleland, Guardian of Alexander Gilleland; filed April 23, 1873.

No. 91. Account of C. Kemmer, Administrator of C. Litzinger, deceased; filed April 23, 1873.

No. 92. Final account of J. H. Baldwin, Esq., Administrator of W. C. Adams, deceased; filed April 24, 1873.

No. 93. Final administration and distribution account of Wm. Rossiter, Administrator of John Rossiter, dec'd; filed April 24, 1873.

No. 94. Final account of Samuel B. Neely, Executor of George B. Neely, deceased; filed April 26, 1873.

No. 95. Account of Michael Weber and George Weber, Executors of Abraham Weber, deceased; filed April 26, 1873.

No. 96. Final account of Graham Scott, Guardian of Mary W. Splane; filed April 26, 1873.

No. 97. Account of John R. Sulkor, Administrator of the estate of Edward Steiner, deceased; filed March 19, 1873.

No. 98. Partial account of Joseph Aber, W Bedell and S. Pollock, Executors of Joseph Aber, deceased; filed April 28, 1873.

No. 99. Fourth and partial account of D. B. Sutton and J. H. Hespenheid, Executors of Nathaniel Sinton, deceased; filed April 28, 1873.

No. 100. Account of D. Thimsen and A. H. Drocourt, Trustees under will of Henry Phillips, deceased; filed April 28, 1873.

No. 101. Account of H. R. Tomer, deceased; Executor of John Tomer, deceased, filed by Administrator of H. R. Tomer, deceased; filed April 29, 1873.

No. 102. Final account of William U. Smith, Administrator of William D. Smith, deceased; filed April 30, 1873.

No. 103. First and final account of Frank Little, Guardian of Emma A. Neely, minor child of Joseph Neely, deceased; filed April 26, 1873.

No. 104. First and final account of Frank Little, Guardian of Lucinda F. Neely, minor child of Joseph Neely, deceased; filed April 26, 1873.

No. 105. Final account of Samuel B. Cloley, Administrator of John D. Fackiner, deceased; filed May 1, 1873.

No. 106. Partial account of John A. Myler and Jas. F. J. Aikison, Administrators of Thos. T. Myler, deceased; filed May 1, 1873.

No. 107. Account of George R. Cochran, Executor of Mary Ann Means, deceased; filed May 1, 1873.

No. 108. Account of George D. Tindle, Administrator of Wm. D. Devin, deceased; filed May 1, 1873.

No. 109. Final account of Robert J. Wilson, Administrator of George Wilson, deceased; filed May 2, 1873.

No. 110. Account of Robert E. Stewart, Trustee to sell real estate of James Johnston, deceased; filed May 2, 1873.

No. 111. First and final account of John S. McCullough, Administrator of James Scott, deceased; filed May 3, 1873.

No. 112. Final account of Bernard Rafferty, Guardian of Hattie M. Rafferty, minor child of Wm. M. Oliver, deceased; filed May 3, 1873.

No. 113. Second and partial account of Thomas M. Payne, Esq., Administrator of Hugh Roberts, deceased; filed May 3, 1873.

No. 114. Account of Bernard Rafferty, Executor of Francis Gazzola, deceased; filed May 3, 1873.

No. 115. Final account of John S. Hollingshead, Administrator of Catharine Jones, deceased; filed May 3, 1873.

No. 116. Third account of Wm. A. Passavant and G. A. Wenzel, Executors of Louis Thiel, deceased; filed May 3, 1873.

No. 117. First and final account of Edward Duff and Anna E. Duff, Administrators of George J. Duff, dec'd; filed May 3, 1873.

No. 118. Account of R. F. Logan, Executor of Daniel Query, deceased; filed May 5, 1873.

No. 119. Final account of John B. Herron, Guardian of the minor children of George Louis, deceased; filed May 5, 1873.

No. 120. Final account of William McRoberts, Guardian of the minor children of Caroline McRoberts, deceased; filed May 5, 1873.

No. 121. Account of Isaac Mills, acting Executor of Letitia Denniston, deceased; filed May 5, 1873.

No. 122. Final account of James E. Dickson, Guardian of the minor children of Charles McKee, deceased; filed May 5, 1873.

No. 123. Final account of J. Ludwig Koethen, Guardian of Ottilia and Julia Olnhausen; filed May 5, 1873.

No. 124. Account of Frederick Roads, Administrator of William J. Huffman, deceased; filed May 5, 1873.

No. 125. First and final account of Mark Robb and Richard Crooks, Administrators of Thomas Wilson, deceased; filed May 6, 1873.

J. H. GRAY,
REGISTER.

my19,23*1630

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

LISTS OF LICENSES

AND

TRANSFERS OF LICENSES

TO

SELL LIQUORS

IN

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

GRANTED BY THE

County Treasurer

At May Term, 1873.

Wholesale.

Adler, Rosenberg & Co., No. 120 Water street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, $500.

Anberger Peter, No 387 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Apple John, No 387 Carson street, Thirth-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Augenstein Hannah, Carson street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Boyce A., No. 187 Wylie street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Byers David, No. 29 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Berkowitz Louis, No 210 Fifth avenue extension, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bridge G. J., No. 15 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Backhaus Frederick, Butler street near Forty-first, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bennett George H. & Bro., No 108 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Beaumont H. W., No 6 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bryer James, No 139 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Brill W. H., No 63 Federal street, First ward, Allegheny, 100.

Byrne Thomas, No 253 Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Bork Henry, No 101 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Bernhart N. G., Butler road, Etna borough, 100.

Brown John, No 70 Ferry avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Carson Alexander, No 360 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Campbell Alexander, No 1,701 Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Casey & Fogerty, No 315 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Cronin Timothy, No 730 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Cooper E. T., No 53 South Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Canley James, No 43 Anderson street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Carson Robert, No 82 Federal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Connelly William, Second street, McKeesport, 100.

Dillinger & Stevenson, No 87 Second avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Dierker & Thompson, No 22 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Dingel Jacob, No 15 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Donnelly James, No 963 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Donovan Daniel O, Thirty-third street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Donahoe Thomas A., No 55 Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Durand Philip, No 47 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Dietsch John, Main and Boundary streets, Chartiers borough, 100.

Einstein & Bro., No 276 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Evert Frederick, No 98 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

Evert Mary, No 90 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

End Michael, Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Edwards & Doran, Chesnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Filman A., No 73 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Fierle Amand, Nos 152 and 154 Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Flynn John, corner Webster and Congress streets, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fahnestock B. S. & Co., No 76 Wood street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Finch Joseph S. & Co., Nos 188 to 197 First avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Flynn Morris, No 90 Seventh avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fuhrer Joseph, Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Flucke Gregor, No 323 Fifth avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Freudenberg, Julius, No 237 Fifth avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fuhs Adam, No 104 Tauson street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Froelich John, No 460 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Farrell Patrick, Chestnut street, Mansfield borough, 100.

Gribben Joseph, corner Webster and Tunnel streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Griffin John, corner Shafer and Forward streets, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ganey Michael, No — Forty-eighth street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Gelscheimer P., No 571 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Goodwin F., No 59 Fulton street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Glockner Albert, No 34 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Gracer Caroline, corner Carson and Eleventh streets, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Gamble & Anderson, No 45 Ferry street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Gunst Balser, No 538 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Guckenheimer A. & Bro., Nos 93 and 95 First avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Greentree Henry, No — Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Getty James Jr, Nos 184 and 186 First avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Gerner Gotlieb, No — Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Getty James Jr, No — Beaver avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Grogan M., No 50 South Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Gallaher James, Noblestown plank road, Chartiers borough, 100.

Harris & Ewing, No 341 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Henderson J. & Bro., No 266 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hamburger P. H., No 96 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hall Sarah E, No — Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hoffield Ommest, No 21 Diamond, Third Ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Haslage & Kuhlman, No 18 Diamond, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Holmes W. H., No 144 First avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Haworth David, No 13 Diamond, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hook & Ackerman, No. 1,918 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hespenhides J. H, No 168 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 200.

Heidege George & Co., Nos 40 and 42 Ohio street, First ward, Allegheny, 100.

Hughes John, No 612 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Hays James, No 59 Quarry street, First ward Allegheny, 100.

Isherwood Ann, No 91 Webster avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 100.

Johnston Marshall, No. 170 Webster avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kelly J. & J., No 40 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Keiser F., No 194 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kauffield E. & Bro., No. 1,504 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kennedy James, No 5 Tannehill street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kuhn G. H., No 149 Fulton street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kennedy William, No 162 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Keller Jacob, No 190 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Klinordlinger S., No 19 Diamond, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kerr Thomas R, No 327 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

Kiser & Clark, No 166 Wood street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Klinordlinger F., No 409 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Krass Nicholas, No 78 Third street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Keller Dennis, No 234 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Rochendoerfer Frederick, No 249 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Kramer T. P., No 34 Federal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Levy J., No 25 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Littell & Mechling, No 237 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 600.

Lanahan J. K., No 355 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Levi Joseph, No — Chesnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ludwick & Robinson, corner Smithfield and Water streets, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

Lyons Robert C., No 17 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Luebbe & Bro., No 24 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Limpert Michael, No — Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Lubbers B. H., No 16 Clark street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Munhall M., Nos 17 and 18 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Malady Daniel, No 889 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Marshall Bros. & Co., No 6 Wood street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

Miller, Forse & Co., Nos 221 and 223 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Milligan Bros. & Co., No 29 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Monaghen Anthony, No 41 old Fourth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Minick Joseph F., No — Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Morganstern & Strouse, No 93 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Moos David, No — Frankstown avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Miller Louis, No 93 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Marshall A., No 249 Main street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 100.

McDevitt John, No 301 Webster avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McCourt Thomas, No 77 Seventh avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McCafferty P. H., No 648 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McKay James, No 345 Liberty street, Fourth ward Pittsburgh, 400.

McCullough M. Jr. & Co., No 245 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 600.

McSwiggen Henry, No 23 Wylie avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McDevitt John, No 6 Market street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McCrickart Samuel, No 331 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

McCaffry James, No — Boundary street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McGrew A. G. & Co, No 197 First avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

McMahen Terrence, corner Forty-sixth and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McVey John, corner Kirkpatrick and Lewis streets, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McCullough John, No 165 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

O'Conner M. W., No 119 Pike street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

O'Donnell John C, No — Second avenue, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

O'Conner John, No 1,814 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ochner Mathias, No 751 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

O'Brien M., No —, Kerr street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 100.

O'Shea Patrick, No — Chestnut street Mansfield borough, 100.

Padden J. P., No 148 Freemont street, Second ward, Allegheny, 100.

Pribe Herman, No 119 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Plant Charles, No 273½ Fifth avenue Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Phelan Garret, No — Harrison street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Rodetheim & Affelder, No 134 First avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Roth John C., corner Frankstown avenue and Broad street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Raible F. X., No 524 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Runk R., No — Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Reymer & Bros., Nos 126, 128 and 130 Wood street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ryilie Alfred, No 87 Center avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Roth John & Son, No 307 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

Rodelheim & Bing, No 10 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

Roessing Pauline, No 185 Madison avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Roab Joseph, No 161 Madison avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Rafferty Jas., No 55 Taylor avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 100.

Rosenkranz Jacob, No 159 Third street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Rodenbach & Knester, No 292, Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Sherry John, No — Walnut street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Stern Isaac, No 162 Federal street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Stern David L., No 208 North avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Stapf John A., No 501 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Schmidt Henry, No 4,200 Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Seiferth John & Co., Nos 27 and 29 Market street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Schlup Samuel, No 299 Fifth Avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburg, 100.

Strauss L., No 1200 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Schild Frederick, No 18 Penn street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Sunstine Cass, No — Main street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Schlegel Peter, No 58, Twelfth street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Schulze Eugene, No — Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Sellers R. E. & Co., No 45 Wood street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Speck & Morrow, No 63 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Schmidt & Friday, No 384 and 386 Penn street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 800.

Trap Val., No 136 Twentieth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Tipping, Matilda, No 31 Second street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100

Tuteur Abraham, No 15 Second street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Trauerman S. C., No 67 Taylor avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 100.

Voigt & McGraw, No 12 Diamond avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Will Constantine, No 165 Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Wemecke H. H., No — Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Woolfe Louisa, No 81 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Weber J. A. & Co., No — Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Walker John A., corner Webster and Summer streets, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Winternitz Elizabeth, No 230 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Wormser & Jonas, Nos 157 and 159 First avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Weller & Brothers, No 150 First avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Watson S. H. & Co., No 339 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

Walters S. S. & Co., No 23 Diamond square, First ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

Warner Frederick, No 68 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Weckesser Henry, No 167 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Zook Catharine, No — Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ziefel F. A., No 94 Eleventh street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Transfers.

Devlin James, No 100 Wilkins avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, transfer from Patrick Hagerty, 5.

Roth John C., Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from Dicker & Thompson, 5.

Retail.

Anderson J. N., tavern, corner Penn and Sixth streets, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, $300.

Austin H. B., tavern, corner, Butler and Forty-eighth streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Auth B., tavern, No 182 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Allebrand & Sander, tavern, No 2,634 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Adeneuer Joseph, tavern, No 523 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ahrenholtz William, tavern, No 2,512 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Aurin Louis, tavern, No — Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Arnfeld Joseph, tavern, No — Market street, McKeesport, 300.

Abraham William, tavern, Elizabeth Road, Baldwin township, 100.

Aultmeyer Barbara, tavern, Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, Mifflin township, 100.

Auberle Offmar, tavern, State Road, South Versailles township, 100.

Alderson Thomas, tavern, Old Washington Road, Scott township, 100.

Amann Jacob, eating house, No — Lincoln avenue, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ackerman Christian, eating house, No — Station street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Alt Michael, eating house, No — Washington street, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Adrian Nicholas, eating house, No — Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Arnold John J., eating house, No 9 Penn avenue, Fifth Ward, Allegheny, 100.

Arnold Valentine, eating house, No 153 Madison avenue, Third ward, Allegheny.

Byrne F. P., tavern, No 84 Irwin avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bois W. D., tavern, No 69 Lacock street, First ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bittner John E., tavern, No 81 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Brose John, tavern, No 338 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Boschert Martin, tavern, No 74 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Becker Henry, tavern, No 256 River avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bepler Adam, tavern, No 35 and 36 South Diamond First ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bender Andrew, tavern, No — Childs street, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bittner Stephen, tavern, No 660 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bauer Joseph, tavern, No 223 Main street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bayer John, tavern, No 229 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bishoff Louis, tavern, No 591 Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Brantstetter G., tavern, No 1 Taylor avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Burgdorff Christian, tavern, No 193 Cass avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Berger Wm., tavern, No 73 Federal street, First ward, Allegheny, 300.

Burdett Wm., tavern, No 4 Federal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bechtold E., tavern, No 74 Federal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bailey George, tavern, No 112 Robinson street, First ward, Allegheny, 300.

Bechtold R., tavern, No 58 Diamond street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Blaney Neal, tavern, No 220 Penn street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Bender George, tavern, No 139 Water street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Bennett H. M., tavern, Third avenue, first door below Smithfield, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Black Robert, tavern, St. James Hotel, Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 350.

Burk John, tavern, corner Grant and Sixth avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 350.

Brown William, tavern, No 3 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Bushman Catharine, tavern, No 465 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Brosia Gotlieb, tavern, No 54 Twelfth street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Brockman August, tavern, No 153 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Berringer E. J., tavern, No — Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Burns Ann, tavern, No 245 Second avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Brahler George, tavern, corner Penn and Butler streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Bennett Ann, tavern, Soho, Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Bennett George H. & Bro., tavern, No 108 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Breitweiser Bernhard, tavern, No 1,403 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Brown Patrick, tavern, No 75 Fifth avenue extension, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Berry Wm., tavern, No 333 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Buch J. F. A., tavern, No 14 Penn avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Brodrick Mary, tavern, No 51 Washington street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Berger Michael, tavern, No — Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Burk Michael, tavern, No 151 Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Brophey, Wm., tavern, No 650 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Bilharz Charles, tavern, No 402 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Brown Wm., tavern, No — Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Baker John, tavern, No 785 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Boyd Robert, tavern, No 411 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Blume G. H., tavern, corner Elm and Liberty street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Bopp Frank, tavern, Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Boley S. C., tavern, No 32 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Bechtold Leonard, tavern, Nos 54 and 56 Diamond street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Bonner Manassa, tavern, McKeesport and Elizabeth road, Mifflin township, 100.

Bender Henry, tavern, Butler road, Shaler township, 100.

Berns Peter, tavern, River road, Mifflin township, 100.

Boland Susan, tavern, Saw Mill Run road, Union township, 100.

Bronder Jacob, tavern, Ormsby avenue, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Beauerlein Christian, tavern, corner Evergreen and Butler Roads, Shaler township, 100.

Balmer William, tavern, Becks Run, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Britt William, tavern, No — Railroad street, Port Perry, North Versailles township, 100.

Britler Joseph, tavern, McKees Rocks, Stowe township, 100.

Bost Henry, tavern, Elizabeth Road, Mifflin township, 100.

Bradley John, tavern, Becks Run, Baldwin township, 100.

Babilon John, tavern, Three Degree Road, Indiana township, 100.

Beitzhoover Mary, tavern, Washington Road, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Bryant James, tavern, Middletown Road, Stowe township, 100.

Bush John, tavern, Butler Road, Etna borough 300

Bowman Michael, tavern, Depot Hotel, Sharpsburg, 300.

Boyd G. W., tavern, Main street, Chartiers borough 300.

Becker Chris., tavern Market street, McKeesport borough, 300.

Benz Henry, eating house, No 322 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bechtold William, eating house, No 126 Third avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bauer Frederick, eating house, corner Cherry and Virgin alley, Third ward, Pittsburg, 100.

Baker August, eating house, No 36 Twenty-seventh street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Burger George, eating house, No 254 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bronder Christian, eating house, Brownsville road, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Blessing Frank, eating house, No 130 Third avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Barrett Timothy, eating house, No — Broad street Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bihlman A. B., eating house, Nos 49 and 51 Diamond alley, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 125.

Brosi Aernhard, eating house, No 1,002 Bradford street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bergner George, eating house, No — Forty-second street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Buehler G. W., eating house, No — Penn street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Barrett Patrick, eating house, No 702 Liberty street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bouman Robert, eating house, No 78 Twelfth street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Bohm Louis, eating house, No — Laurel street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Beatty Patrick, eating house, No 263 Locust street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Brown Richard, eating house, No 101 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Bellstein George, eating house, No 324 Madison avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100

Binder John, eating house, No 143 Penn avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Beilstein George P, Jr, eating house, No 51 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Briegel Christ., eating house, No 267 Lowry street. Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100,

Burger Thomas, eating house, No 140 South Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Britting John, eating house, No 208 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Born Jacob, eating house, Perrysville road, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Breiner John, eating house, Evergreen road, Millvale borough, 100.

Bryan Morgan R., tavern, No 1,079 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Cox Mrs. Emma, eating house, No — Second street, McKeesport borough, 100.

Connell P., eating house, Noblestown road, Robinson township, 50.

Crackins Frederick, eating house, No 595 Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Connair Michael, eating house, No 602 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Chrystal James, eating house, No 726 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Cooke William H., eating house, No 431 Liberty avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Coll John, eating house, No — Penn avenue, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Cella Charles, eating house, No — Pius street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Colwes Fred., eating house, No 532 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Colwes Henry, eating house, No 164 Grant street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Crosson J McD., tavern, corner Water and Smithfield streets, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 1,050.

Carter Michael, tavern, corner Butler and Forty-ninth streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Clark Thomas, tavern, No 998 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Clifferty William, tavern, No — Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Crairner George, tavern, No 1,903 Wharton street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Charlton Joseph, tavern, No 1,800 Carson street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Cain J L., tavern, No — Centre avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Crone John, tavern, No 1 Diamond street, First ward, Pittsburgh 300.

Crozier A P., tavern, No 210 Wylie avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Carroll Thomas H., tavern, No 4 Virgin alley, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Clark John, tavern, No — Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Corcoran Owen, tavern, No — Wylie avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Chadwick William, tavern, No 9 Wood street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Curry Peter, tavern, No 688 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Caughlin Jerry, tavern, No 17 Wylie avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 450.

Craig R. N., tavern, corner Brady street and Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Clauser M. F., tavern. No 27 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Christel Charles, tavern, No 131 Seventeenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Cochran A. J., tavern, corner Penn avenue and Twenty-sixth street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Costello Patrick, tavern, No 769 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Coyle Terrence, tavern No — Second avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Carlin P., tavern, No — Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Campbell & Hays, tavern, No 227 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Chalfant T. F., tavern, corner Fourth avenue and Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Clark John W., tavern, Railroad, opposite stock yards, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Cronin John, tavern, No 749 Penn avenue Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Clark, Anthony, tavern, No 248 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Callahan H., tavern, No 65 Craig street, First ward, Allegheny, 300.

Cullen Patrick, tavern, No 28 Anderson street, Fourth ward. Allegheny, 300.

Cullinan Joseph, tavern, No 627 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Campbell James, tavern, No 195 Federal street, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Crom Henry, tavern, No 608 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Chirerton Joseph, tavern, No 23 Ohio avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Clark Mary, tavern, No — Market street, McKeesport borough, 300.

Cerney James, tavern, No — Spring Garden avenue, Reserve township, 100.

Craig James. tavern, Elizabeth Road, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Cowan W F, tavern, Washington Road, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Cook May, tavern, Clay street Emity, Mifflin township, 100.

Cribbs John R., tavern, Bright House, Plum township, 100.

Clinton William, tavern, Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Deshon & Martin, tavern, No 40 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 500.

Dougherty James P., tavern, corner of Wylie and Arthur streets, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Dugan Thomas, tavern, No 445 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Driscoll T. W., tavern, No 924 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Doerr Jacob, No 1,728 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Duffy John, tavern, corner of Grant and Webster streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Dodds William M., tavern, No 1,109 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Davis O. W., tavern, No 1,054 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Drhew John, tavern, No 388 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Davis John, tavern, Second avenue and Breckenridge street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Driscoll Jerry, tavern, No 36 Webster avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Downer Daniel, tavern, No 4 Market alley, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Devlin John, tavern, No 39 Washington street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Dailey Terrence, tavern, No 50 Fourth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Durkin Thomas, tavern, No 32 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Dittmar John C., tavern, No 1,014 Neville street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Davis Edward, tavern, No — Second ave, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Davis Solomon, tavern. No 1,249 Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Davis Mary, tavern, No 29 Nineteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Dougan Daniel, tavern, Railroad street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Dwyer Michael, tavern, No 728 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Donovan Patrick, tavern, No —, Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Dierstein Joseph, tavern, Perrysville road, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Dietch & Thomas, tavern, No 461 Beaver avenue, Sixth Ward, Allegheny, 300.

Dihtenmiller Daniel, No 292 Western avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Devery James, tavern, No 100 Wilkins street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Dornheim George, tavern, No 71 Ridge street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Dramble Gotleib, tavern, No 145 Pennsylvania avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Dierker G. H., tavern, No 4 Main street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Dickroger, C., tavern, No 73 Main street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Dersam William, tavern, McKeesport road, Mifflin township, 100.

Donaldson Robert, tavern, West Newton road, Forward township, 100.

Dierstein Christ., tavern, Pittsburgh road, Mifflin township, 100.

Devile Thomas, tavern, River road, Mifflin township, 100.

Davis John, tavern, Elizabeth road, Mifflin township, 100.

Dressler Anton, tavern, Ormsby avenue, Lower Saint Clair township, 100.

Duffy P., tavern, Steubenville pike, Robinson township, 100.

Dornan Matthew, tavern, Noblestown road, Robinson township, 100.

Doyle Henry, eating house, No 30 Eleventh street, Twenty ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Daub Hendlin, eating house, No 1,012 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Danner Andrew, eating house, No 129 Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Dietrich John A., eating house, No 1,009 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ditiler John H., eating house, No 167 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Dietrich Louisa, eating house, No 1,805 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburg, 100.

Dewalt Adam, eating house, No — High street, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Dunn John, eating house, corner Forty-eighth and Harrison street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Dahlinger Gotleib, eating house, No 121 Madison avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Ditzenroth Henry, eating house, No 18 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Donch Jacob, eating house, corner Locust and Beaver avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Dornberger Catharine E., eating house, No 131 Branch street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Dorsey W. J., tavern, Rock Run, Mifflin township.

Ewing J. F., tavern, No 51 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Eichley John, tavern. No 2 Diamond, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ewing George, tavern, No 431 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Engleking George, tavern, No 1,413 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Eichley Jacob, tavern, No 143 Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Elliott A. M., tavern, Stock Yards, Twenty-First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Engel Anton, tavern, No — Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Engle Louis, tavern, No 71 Seventh avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Elkin Henry, tavern, No 480 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Eisenhart Chris, tavern, No 51 Twelfth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Emmil John, tavern, No 49 Ohio street, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Exler George W., tavern, No 373 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Ehlers H. T., tavern, No 43 Main street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Ellwanger Rosana, tavern, No 43 Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

England Stephen, tavern, No — Main street, Sharpsburg borough, 300.

Eberle John, tavern, corner Main and Walnut streets, Sharpsburg borough, 300.

Ernest Stephen L., tavern, Carrollton, Forward township, 100.

Ehlers E. G., eating house, No 26 Chesnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Eschenlauer Joseph, eating house, No 174 Madison avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Eberhardt & Ober, eating house, No 1 Troy Hill road, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

English Michael I., eating house, No 76, Twelfth street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Evans G. H., eating house, No 321 Fifth avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fisher Joseph, eating house, No 2,320 Jane street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fuchs Henry, eating house, Penn avenue, near Forty-third street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Faber I. B., eating house, Butler street, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fleckenstein Michael, eating house, No — Chesnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Frey Daniel, eating house, No 432 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fink Casper, eating house, No 553 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fisher Mary Ann, eating house, No 109, Eleventh street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Fetherston P, agent, eating house, No 101 Madison avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Fehring C. W., eating house, No 109 South Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Freyburg Evaline, eating house, No 615 Puebla avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Fletcher Mary, eating house, No 105 Robinson street, First Ward, Allegheny, 100.

Freudenrich, Joseph, eating house, Main street, Sharpsburg borough, 100.

Freudenrich Martin, eating house, Butler plank road, Etna borough, 100.

Fryar Thomas, tavern, Nobelstown road, Scott township, 100.

Farmane & Strife, tavern, Butler plank road, Shaler township, 100.

Frome John, tavern, Ormsby avenue, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Froelich Chris, tavern, Perrysville road, Reserve township, 100.

Fechter Casper, tavern, Butler road, Richland township, 100.

From Chris, tavern, Petersburg, Baldwin township, 100.

Franey, Wm., tavern, Elizabeth road, Baldwin township, 100.

Freund August, tavern, No 227 Federal street, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

French Saml., tavern, No 453 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Fethnston John, tavern, No 100 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Froelich Ann, tavern, No 83 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Fisher Mary C., tavern, No 29 South Diamond, First ward, Allegheny, 300.

Fosbinder Mary, tavern, No 257 Washington avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Fehl Valentine, tavern, No 342 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Flanagan Thomas tavern, No 1,015 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Fox D. E., tavern, No — Torrens street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Flynn Michael, tavern, No — Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Fise Charles, tavern, No 4 Fifth avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Foley Wm., tavern, No 15 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Fleming J. S., tavern, No 99 Webster street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Freyberg Henry, tavern, No. 443 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Froebe J. V., tavern, No. 91 Twelfth street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Fritz George, tavern, corner Penn avenue and Twenty-first street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Filson John, tavern, No 29 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Frazier Chris, No 1110 Washington street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Flatley Martin, tavern, Frankstown, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Fricker Joseph, tavern, No 133 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Fielder Thomas, tavern, No — Penn avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Feld Chris, tavern, No 2134 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Foster Sebastian, tavern, No 1036 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Fritz George, tavern, No — Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Fallon Park, tavern, No 157 Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Frauenholz Barbara, tavern, No — Penn avenue, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Friel James, tavern, No 51 Eleventh street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300

Gearing Wm., tavern, No 19 Sixth street Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Gardner & Trimble, tavern, Nos. 205 and 207 Penn avenue, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Guenin August, tavern, No 492 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Gallagher & Valley, tavern, No 328 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, 300.

Goeddell Peter, No — Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Goff J. T., tavern, opposite Stock Yards, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Garber Bernard, tavern, Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Grant John, tavern, No 660 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Greiner Fidel, tavern, No 496 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Gallagher John, tavern, No 212 Second avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 340.

Gallagher W. C., tavern, No 19 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Green Rebecca, tavern, No 256 Second avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Grubar Michael, tavern, No. 350 Liberty street. Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Gamble John, tavern, opposite Oakland Station, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Gollogly Mary, tavern, Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Gillespie Thomas, tavern, Penn avenue, near Thirty-third street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Grossglass William, tavern, Sarah street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Gallisath Bardle, tavern, No 69 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Gallagher John, tavern, No 473 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Gommell Jacob, tavern, No 1712 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Gottfried Frederick, tavern, No 190 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Gallagher Dominic, tavern, No 289 Webster avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Golden John, tavern, No 486 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Golmer Fred. W., tavern, No 283 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Gardner William, tavern, corner River avenue and Anderson street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Greer George A., tavern, No 70 Federal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Grier Margaret, tavern, No 60 James street, Third ward, Allegheny, 300.

Gucker Frederick, tavern, No 387 Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Gilg Peter, tavern, Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Gerber George, tavern, No 26 Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Geib Christian, tavern, No 50 Second street, Third ward, Allegheny, 300.

Glitch Michael, tavern, Juniata street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Gilg Adam, tavern, No 145 Beaver avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Gerlach Andrew, tavern, No 334 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Gordon Margaret, tavern, No 18 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Gautner N., tavern, No 80 Madison avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny. 300.

Glasbener William, tavern, No 684 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Grant John, tavern, No 2, corner Taylor avenue and Irwin, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Greenwood A., tavern, Hulton Station, Verona borough, 300.

Gorby Clara, tavern, Perrysville road, Ross township, 100.

Goldstrom Henry, tavern, McKeesport road, Mifflin township, 100.

Goehring John, tavern, Brownsville road, Baldwin township, 100.

Gallaher Edward, tavern, Coultersville, South Versailles township, 100.

Gordon Ezekiel, tavern, Harmarville, Indiana township, 100.

Goldbaugh George, tavern, Brownsville road, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Gilmore Frank, tavern, Washington Pike, Upper St. Clair township, 100.

Goettman Charles, eating house, No 153 Troy Hill road, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Geisler August, eating house, No 81 Second street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Gerst Philip, eating house, No. 314 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Grossensmith Gregor, eating house, No. 80 Avery street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Gangwish Charles, eating house, No 48 Pike street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Graber Samuel, eating house, No 184 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Glamser Joseph, eating house, No 16 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Gerst Christian, eating house, No 153 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Gloeckler George, eating house, No 102 East street, Third ward, Allegheny.

Glatz F., eating house, No 632 Poplar avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Grimm Louis, eating house, No 243 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Gotthart George, eating house, No 57 Third street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Grosshaupt Christ., eating house, No 173 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Gleason Thomas L., eating house, No 62 Fourth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Gotthold Lena, eating house, No 472 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Getty John, eating house, No 168 Penn street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Gormly Michael, eating house, No 707 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Griffin William, eating house, No — Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Gernet Andrew, eating house, No 229 Fifth avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Grot G., eating house, No 209 Penn street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Greeny Louis, eating house, No — Station street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Greenwalt Michael, eating house, No 562 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hague Mary, eating house, No — Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh, 100.

Haselbanth August, eating house, No — Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100,

Hanlon William, eating house, No — Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hagerty Dennis, eating house, No 151 Webster avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hoak W. A., eating house, No 158 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hammill J. W., eating house, No — Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hogle Francis, eating house, Brownsville pike, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

House John, eating house, No — Fifth street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hoffman Philip, eating house, No — Washington avenue, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hasser Chris, eating house, Coal Hill road, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hauck Ernest, eating house, No 87 Twenty-sixth street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Heidegger Alois, eating house, No 146 Twentieth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Harbach Charles, eating house, No 7 Penn avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Holtzheimer Sarah, eating house, Nos 71 and 72 Fifth avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 200.

Hanes Michael, eating house, No 58 Twentieth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Heil Chris, eating house, No — Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hartman Henry, eating house, No 68 Eleventh street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Haller Martin, eating house, No 618 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Happy Anthony, eating house, No — Liberty street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Holmes John, eating house, No 6 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Hursken Theodore, eating house, No 13 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Hefty J. J., eating house, No 259 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Huneck Anton, eating house, No 84 Taggart street Second ward, Allegheny, 100.

Heim Louis, eating house, No 46 Vineyard street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Hock Michael, eating house, No 127 Chetnut street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Hoffman Justine, eating house. No 140 Chestnut street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Hoehm John, eating house, No 45 Chestnut street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Herdt Henry, eating house, No 135 Third street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Hook Leonard, eating house, No 64 Second avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Hess E., eating house, No 219 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Henne John, eating house, No 57 Lowry street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Hammill Henry, eating house, Noblestown road, Union township, 50.

Hughes James, tavern, Washington pike, Union township, 100.

Hartz Daniel, tavern, Saxonburg road, Hampton township, 100.

Hart J. A., tavern, Fairview, Indiana township, 100.

Hughes Thomas, tavern, Washington pike, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Heckert, Jonathan, tavern, Perrysville road, McCandless township, 100.

Higgins Joseph, tavern, Elizabeth road, Baldwin township, 100.

Hard Louis, tavern, Main and Walnut streets, Mansfield borough, 300.

Hopkins George, tavern, Market street, McKeesport borough, 300.

Holzborn Hero, tavern. Diamond, McKeesport borough, 300.

Hanna Elizabeth, tavern, Main street, Etna borough, 300.

Horn John, tavern, Nos 261 and 263 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 300.

Hoffman Wm., tavern, No 86 Federal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Hegl Adam, tavern, No 22 Buena Vista street, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Hocking David, tavern, No 250 Sedgewick street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Hertel Ernest, tavern, No 296 River avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Hammil Thomas, tavern, No 54 Sandusky street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Hannack Charles P., tavern, No 130 Third avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hite J. M., tavern, No 200 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hockschurnder George F., tavern, No — Diamond street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Haley W. F., tavern, No — Second avenue Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Harvey George, tavern, No 4,210 Penn avenue, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hyams Alfred, tavern, No 124 Wood street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hochschurnder George F., tavern, No 54 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hoffman Doratha, tavern, No — Pius street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Harding Joseph, No 247 Fifth avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hansell John, tavern, No 220 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Heitsman George, tavern, No — Second avenue, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

House Christain, tavern, No —— Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hagelling F., tavern, No 1111 Bingham street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Heimiller John, tavern, No —— Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300

Hinle Felix, No 429 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hilger Charles, tavern, Forks of the Road, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hahn Andrew, tavern, No 5 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hohman Rinehart, tavern, No 7 Union street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hary Andrew, tavern, No 2619 Sarah street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hass Matthias, tavern, Frankstown and Lincoln avenues, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hoffman Nicholas, tavern, Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hosty Peter, tavern, No 13 Webster avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Haggerty Dennis, tavern, No 677 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Harkins Patrick, tavern, No 478 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hunt James, tavern, No 863 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hommell J. G., tavern, Second avenue, above Brady street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hartman, Joseph, tavern, Pius street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Hollinger J. S., No 210 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Huthinson Luke, tavern, No 54 Tenth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Irwin Christ, eating house, Water street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ingham Tattersall, tavern, No 27 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Isenser William, tavern, No 1206 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ingoldsby P., tavern, No 47 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ingle Charles, eating-house, Josephine street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Jones Jane, eating-house, Second avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Jahnke Herman, eating-house, No 142 South Canal-street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Jacobs Charles, eating house, No 123 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Jae Adam, tavern, No 2929 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Johnson Gerhard, tavern, No 66 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Joyce Martin, tavern, No 13 Penn street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Jacob Frederick, tavern, No 51 Fourth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Joyce Michael, tavern, No 10 Penn avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Jackson James, tavern, No 1075 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Jacob George, tavern, No 101 Fulton street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Jarves David, tavern, Brownsville road, Lower St. Clair township, 300.

Kennedy John, tavern, No 1251 Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kelly Wm., tavern, Fifth avenue, between Wylie and Grant, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kratz Henry, tavern, No 242 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kennedy Francis, tavern, No 35 Old avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Knittel Joseph, tavern, No 154 Webster avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kelly John, tavern, Penn avenue and Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kearney Peter, tavern, No 105 Water street, First ward Pittsburgh, 300.

Kirk Martin, tavern, Fifth avenue, at Soho street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Keilhacker Thos., tavern, corner Butler and Thirty-sixth street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Keefe Patrick, tavern, No 196 Webster avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kreager Henry, tavern, No 43 Fourth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kittner Charles, tavern, No 541 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kelly Peter, tavern, No 12 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kleppner John, tavern, No 187 Smithfield street, Third ward Pittsburgh, 300.

Kappler Rachel, tavern, No — Carson street, Thirty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kunzer J. C., tavern, No 1010 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kuester Joseph, tavern, No 515 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Knoerr Albert, tavern, No 18 Market street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Koltenburn L. D., tavern, No 271 Fifth avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Keller Jacob, tavern, No 190 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kenney Margaret, tavern, No 15 Penn street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

King Henry, tavern, No 441 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kirchoff Casper, tavern, No 2618 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh. 300.

Kuncler Nicholas, tavern, No 1 Diamond, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kauffman Louis, tavern, corner Oak alley and Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Koltz Gotleib, tavern, No 37 Market street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kane Wm., tavern, No 619 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kapp Joseph, tavern, No — Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Kelly Thomas, tavern, No 189 Federal street, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Kirschler Chris., tavern, No 62 Buena Vista street, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Kunkle Conrad, tavern, No 178 Fulton street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Keller Dennis, tavern, No 234 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Kenner D. C., tavern, No — Fifth street, McKeesport borough, 300.

Keil Adam, tavern, corner Fourth and Walnut streets, McKeesport borough, 300.

Knee William, tavern, Dam No 3, Forward township, 100.

Keating J. F. D., tavern, Perrysville road, Ross township, 100.

Keown William, tavern, Perrysville road, Ross township, 100.

Kohler Conrad, eating house, No 220 Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Killmeyer August, eating house, No 183 Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Kuhleman George, eating house, No 599 Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Kohrsen John A., eating house, No 104 Penn avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Kohler J., eating house, No 66 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Kautz Michael, eating house, No 16 Pine street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Kopps Frank, eating house, No 33 North street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Krupicka Frank, eating house, No 233 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Knoth Lambert, eating house, No 75 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Kemmler Christiana, eating house, No 124 Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny, 100.

Kenneweg William, eating house, No 352 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Kraisser Frederick, eating house, Butler between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kirsch Charles, eating house, Cedar street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Koeltenheiser V., eating house, No — Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Knoebel Henry, eating house, No 144 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kaney Peter, eating house, No 1804 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kessler John, eating house, No 340 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kauf J. J., eating house, No 1917 Sarah street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kolbecker Peter, eating house, No 165 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kreig Michael, eating house, No — Pius street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kerby Timothy, eating house, No 691 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Keller Agnes, eating house, No 100 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Kunkle George, eating house, No 1800 Josephine street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Leonard John, eating house, Brownsville pike, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Lovesh John, eating house, No 430 Penn avenue Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Lewis John, eating house, corner First and Middle streets, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Lair Peter, eating house, No 53 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Lutzy Henry, eating house, No 121 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Lang George C., eating house, No 50 Concord street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100,

Lowry Joseph T., eating house, No — Main street, Sharpsburgh borough, 100.

Lemp Henry, eating house, No — Chartiers street, Chartiers borough, 100.

Lanagraf F. J., eating house, Butler Plank Road, Millvale borough, 100.

Lotz Chris., tavern, Second street, Coultersville, South Versailles township, 100.

Luckringer John, tavern, Spring Hill, North Versailles township, 100.

Lawrence Thomas, tavern, Port Perry, North Versailles township, 100.

Lunch John, tavern, Butler plank road, Hampton township, 100.

Librum Henry, tavern, Three Degree road, Indiana township, 100

Langdon Joseph, tavern, Steubenville Pike, Chartier's township, 300.

Lofink Joseph, tavern, Lowry street. Seventh ward, Allegheny, 300.

Lightcap G. C., tavern, No 22 Federal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Limegrover Frank, tavern, No 358 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300,

Lynch M. F., tavern, No 196 North avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Lutz Damas, tavern, No 1 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 350.

Lang Frederick, tavern, No 148 Madison avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, 335.

Lofink Joseph, Jr., tavern, No — Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Lundy John, tavern, No 401 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Levey J., tavern, No 25 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Lauth T. J., tavern, corner Butler and Thirty-seventh streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ludwick A., tavern, No 31 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Lutz John, tavern, No 425 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Logan Francis, tavern, No 106 Water street, First ward Pittsburgh, 300.

Lang S. F., tavern, No 147 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Leech Nicholas, tavern, corner Penn and Station streets, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Littleton G. C., tavern, corner Penn and Eleventh street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Long George E., tavern, No 22 Diamond, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Lofink Frank, tavern, No 488 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Lawrence Anna M., tavern, No 22 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh' 300.

Lang & Schmidt, tavern, Nos 419 and 421 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Lewis Ellen, No 17 Thirteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300

Lutz John, tavern. Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Lutz Frank, tavern, No 52 Diamond street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Loeffler Henry, tavern, No — Penn avenue, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

List Louis, tavern, corner Penn avenue and Union alley, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Limegrover Joseph, tavern, Penn and Thirty-ninth streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Marshall L. A., tavern, No 37 Diamond street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Moon R., tavern, No 54 Old avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Mackey J. W., tavern, No 137 Water street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Myers Mrs. W., tavern, No 92 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Murray T. J., tavern, No 35 Diamond Square, First ward, Pittsburgh, 500.

Mankis Jos., tavern, No — Isabella street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Maloney Thomas, tavern, No 21 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Millett And., tavern, No — Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Maloy Patrick, tavern, No — Jackson street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Myers Mary, tavern. Nos 36 and 38 Fourth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Meisel Jacob, tavern, No — Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Malatesta Stephen, tavern, No 413 Liberty avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Moeck Conrad, tavern, No 182 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Mitchell John, tavern, No 96 Ross street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Mashey George, tavern, Opera House saloon, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Meyers Frederick, tavern, No 83 Third avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Miller Thomas, tavern, No 718 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Mugle Michael, tavern, No 73 Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Meyer Henry, tavern, No 85 Third avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Mitchell William, tavern, No 2102 Carson street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Murray Thomas, tavern, No 52 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Meahan Mary, tavern, Nos 46 and 48 Seventh street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Mayer John, tavern, No — Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Martin Hugh, tavern, No 40 Wylie street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Merz Charles, tavern, No 13 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Malady Daniel, tavern, No 889 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh 300.

Murphy Patrick, tavern, No 631 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh 300.

Martin Henry, tavern, No 105 Fifth avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Mark Gustave, tavern, No 11 Smithfield street, Second ward. Pittsburgh, 300.

Mann T. D., tavern, No 4 Smithfield street, Second ward Pittsburgh, 300.

Matthew Conrad, tavern, No 2610 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Miller Joseph, tavern, No 1027 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Maher Michael, tavern, No 1153 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Maher Dennis, tavern, corner of Thirty-ninth and Butler streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300,

Merker Charles, tavern, No 106 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Michal Adam, tavern, No 51 Madison avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Murphy Thomas, tavern, No — Main street, Sharpsburg borough, 300.

Minert Peter, tavern, No — Walnut and Main streets, Sharpsburgh borough, 300.

Mewes Herman, tavern, Brownsville road, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Maguire Margaret, tavern, Elizabeth road, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Miller John, tavern, Lock No 3, Forward township, 100.

Mamaux A., tavern, Perrysville road, Ross township, 100.

Mueller Louis, tavern, Seventh avenue, Homestead, Mifflin township, 100.

Miller Andrew, tavern, Kittanning road, Indiana township, 100.

Miller Charles, tavern, Saxonburg road, Shaler township, 100.

Myford Francis, tavern, Williamsport road, Forward township, 100.

Meyer John, tavern, Beaver road, McClure township, 100.

May William, tavern, Middletown road Stowe township, 100.

Moore Abram, tavern. Water street, Port Perry, North Versailles township, 100.

Meyer Christian, eating house, Kittanning road, Indiana township, 50.

Meyerheiffer John, eating house, No 49 Willow street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Miller John, eating house, No 264 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Moll Appolina, eating house, No 16 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Meyer John, eating house, No 153 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Miller Joseph, eating house, No 499 Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Maiser Charles, eating house, Nos 141 and 143 Chestnut street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Maul Nicholas, eating house, No 1104 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Muscher Christopher, eating house, corner Smallman and Twenty-eighth streets, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Maguire Ann, eating house, No 1212 Bingham street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Millbower Catharine, eating house, No 470 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Moerch Ferdinand, eating house, No — Josephine street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Martin Adam, eating house, No 973 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Miller Andrew, eating house, No — Center street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Miller John, eating house, No 781 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Matters John, eating house, Washington Pike, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Mason F. J., eating house, corner Twentieth and R. R. streets, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Miller Robert, eating house, No 137 Twenty-first street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Miller Benedict, eating house, No — Pine street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McMahon Ellen, eating house, No 97 Webster street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McGlanghlin Patrick, eating house, No — Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McChesney Robert, eating house, No 481 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McGinley James, eating house, No 986 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McCorty John, eating house, No — Forty-eighth street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McIntyre Tully, eating house, No 665 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100,

McNamarra, B., eating house, No — River road, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

McCagh John, eating house, No 2 Walnut street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 100.

McGill Mary, eating house, No 395 Beaver avenue, First ward, Allegheny, 100.

McCallister James, tavern, No 88 Irwin avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

McNally Thomas, tavern, No 585 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

McKain William, tavern, No 95 Rebecca street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 300.

McCagh John, tavern, No 74 Rebecca street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 300.

McCambridge John, tavern, No 668 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McKelvey Patrick, tavern, Nos 272 and 274 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300,

McFadden Stephen, tavern, No — Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McGuire John, tavern, No 394 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McElhenny J. L., tavern, No — Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McGregor James, tavern, No 112 Wylie avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McAtee Peter, tavern, No 27 High street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McCarthy John, tavern, corner Thirty-third street and Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

McCombs C. D., tavern, Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McGovern James, tavern, Nos 393 and 397 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McGarr Edward, tavern, No 10 Webster avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McLoper Jonathan, tavern, No 1109 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McTiernan E. C., tavern, corner Carson and Soda streets, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McWilliams David, tavern, No 2 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McKeag Isaac, tavern, No 451 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McBride Patrick, tavern, No 305 Webster avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McBride Daniel, tavern, No 20 Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McCusker Owen, tavern, No 1255 Penn street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McDonough Patrick, tavern, No 17 Penn street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McLaughlin Francis, tavern, No 58 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McNulty Thomas, tavern, No 1821 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McDonald Thomas, tavern, No 913 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McDermott Edward, tavern, No — Carson street, Thirty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McLaughlin Patrick, tavern, No 284 Second avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McGravey Owen, tavern, No 104 Seventh avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McGrady Patrick. tavern, No — Irwin avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

McDonough J. D., tavern, No 258 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McIntire John, tavern, No 34 Diamond square, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McFetridge William J., tavern, No 156 Pike street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McGee Peter, tavern, No 100 Webster street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 350.

McCall Frank, tavern, No — Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McKee Joseph, tavern, No 169 Second avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McKinney J. N., tavern, No 12 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McAteer Hugh, tavern, No — Braddock street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McGovern Owen, tavern, No 233 Second avenue, Scoon dward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McMullen Henry, tavern, No 6 Seventh street, Fourth ward, Pittsburph, 300.

McKern Jas., tavern, No 903 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McManas Terrance, tavern, No 699 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300,

McCarty William, tavern, No 9 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McLaughlin Manas, tavern, No 121 Webster street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McPherson J. S., tavern, No — Central avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McDonald Francis, tavern, No 64 Seventh avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McMannis John, tavern, No — Butler street, Sharpsburg borough, 300.

McPherson J. S., tavern, No —— Penn avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

McGlinchie James, tavern, Saw Mill Run road, Union township, 100.

McCullough Peter, tavern, Carrollton, Forward township, 100.

McCue John, tavern, North Varsailles township, 100.

McGreevy Patrick, tavern, Port Perry, North Varsailles township, 100.

Nickel Ernest, eating house, Nos 60 and 62 Diamond alley, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Neeland H. H., tavern, No 1 Union street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Nave & Fortney, tavern, Nos 7 and 9 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Nasser Matthew, tavern, No —— Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Nasser C. P., tavern, corner Butler and Forty-first street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Nolon James, tavern, corner Twenty-sixth street and Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Nugent Michael, tavern, No 1 High street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

New George, tavern, No 1212 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Nestle Martin, tavern, No 56 James street, Third ward, Allegheny, 300.

Nebel George, eating house, corner Jupiter and Laurel streets, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Nusser John, eating house, No 107 Twelfth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Nigle Joseph, eating house, Station street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Naeser August, eating house, corner Elm and Liberty avenue, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Northy Thomas, eating house, Chartiers borough, Noblestown road, 100.

Newel W. B., eating house, Verona borough, Railroad avenue, 100,

O'Conor David, eating house, No 41 Nineteenth street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ott Jacob, eating house. Brownsville road, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Osch, Jacob, eating house, No — Third street, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

O'Maly James, eating house, No — Oak street, Mansfield borough, 100.

O'Neil John, tavern, corner Grant and High streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Ohliger Charles, tavern, No 1210 Washington street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Osterman John, tavern, Nos 28 and 29 Liberty street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

O'Connor Hugh, tavern, No 663 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

O'Donnell John, tavern, No 52 Washington street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

O'Donnell John J., tavern, No — Second street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

O'Rourke James, tavern, No 4040 Penn street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

O'Neill Philip, tavern, No — Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Omert Henry, tavern, No 776 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

O'Brien J. J., tavern, No 211 Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Och Gertrude, tavern, No 1206 Washington street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

O'Connell Daniel, tavern, No 116 Grant street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

O'Donnell John, tavern, corner Grant and Seventh streets, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

O'Brien John W., tavern, No 176 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ord Ralph, tavern, Elizabethtown road, Mifflin township, 100.

Pistorius Michael, tavern, Spiketown, Baldwin township, 100.

Paisley Thomas, tavern, Monitor Grove, Kilbuck township, 100.

Payton John, tavern, Beaver road, McClure township, 100.

Pauline A. F., tavern, No 111 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 300.

Potter Alexander, tavern, No 107 Seventh avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Pfaw Henry, tavern, Second avenue, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Preddy Joseph, tavern, No 34 Diamond street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Pfleumm Ignatius, tavern, corner Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 350.

Powers James, tavern, No 33 Wylie avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Patch John C., tavern, No 5 Wylie avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Paff Joseph, tavern, No 280 Liberty avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh., 300.

Powers Michael, tavern, No 15 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Price D. A., tavern, No. 403 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Parry William, eating house, No 120 Grant street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Pierce Alfred, eating house, No 958 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Pollitt William, eating house, No 29 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ploquett Jacob, eating house, No — South street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Pauly H., eating house, No — Fulton street, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Pollock William, eating house, No 149 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Pfoff Albert, eating house, No 210 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Podany Joseph, eating house, No 277 and 279 East Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Quinn & Shumaker, tavern, second door above Grant street, Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 500.

Quinn James, tavern, No 50 Fourth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Quitter Lorenze, tavern, corner Forty-second and North streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Quinn Charles, tavern, No 40 Diamond street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Quinn John, tavern, No 8 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rhodes Abe, tavern, No 689 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Richardson John, No 192 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Robinson R. E., tavern, corner Seventh street and Duquesne way, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rush Levi, tavern, corner Penn and Fifth avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rush Marker, tavern, Nos 395 and 397 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 500.

Richardson Thomas M., tavern, No 85 Center avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Roberts Dana, tavern, No 17 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Robe George, tavern, No 532 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Reich David, tavern, No 1,086 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rinehart Joseph, No 137 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rudolph John, tavern, 1,829 Sarah street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Reagon Patrick, tavern, No 36 Diamond street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Reineman E & Son, tavern, No 67 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Reagan Jeremiah, tavern, No 8 Diamond square, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Reardan Daniel, tavern, No — Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Robitzer Rose, tavern, No 308 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Riley James, tavern, No — Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rogers M., tavern, No — Main street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300,

Rueckerson William, tavern, No 34 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 375.

Reid William, tavern, No 49 Eleventh street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rineman George, No 111 Wood street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 440.

Roth Michael, tavern, No 2626 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Russel John, tavern, No 4 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Runk Herman, tavern, No 1809 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ramsor Mary, tavern, No 435 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rohe Wm., tavern, No 514 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Roth Jacob, tavern, No 1,207 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rothe John C., tavern, corner Frankstown avenue and Broad, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Remark Bernhard, tavern, No 205 Second avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rodennis Conrad, tavern, No — Second avenue, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Roberts George, tavern, No 49 Clay street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Risser George, tavern, No 1,711 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rowley John, tavern, No 31 Diamond street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Rose Joseph, tavern, No 72 River street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Reynolds George B., tavern, No 34 West Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Rolshouse R. J., tavern, No 183 Federal street, Second ward, Allegheny, 360.

Rosenberger John, tavern, No 273 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Raum Jerome, tavern, Etna borough, 300.

Reen Frank, tavern, near Blind Lane, Mifflin township, 100.

Rolshouse George, tavern, Butler road, Shaler township, 100.

Rankin Isaac, tavern Old Washington road, Upper St. Clair township, 100.

Robinson William, tavern, Washington road, Lower St. Clair township, 100.

Richards Thomas T, eating house, No 2523 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ryria Thomas, eating house, No 551 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Riley Peter, eating house, No 49 Sidney street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Raible Louis, eating house 157 Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ranch Joseph, eating house, No 16 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Robinson William, eating house, No — Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Raive Louis, eating house, No — Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ritger Casper, eating house, No 189 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Rosenthal John, eating house, No 1720 Josephine street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, $100.

Richter Julius, eating house, No 826 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Reigner Joseph, eating house, No 559 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Raesbeck John, eating house, No — Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Rumpf Catharine, eating house, No 17 Ferry street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Richter Ludwick, eating house, No — Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Roth John, eating house, No 26 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Rommel William, eating house, No 144 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Rischuer Peter, eating house, No 196 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Richter Frederick, eating house, No 112 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Reichenbach Earnest, eating house, No — Diamond, McKeesport, 100.

Rose James, eating house, Chartiers street, Chartiers borough, 100.

Schumaker Jacob, tavern, No 19 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Shirls Harry, tavern, No — Wood street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 350.

Shaffer John N., tavern, No 10 Diamond, street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Sheoffer, William, tavern, No 25 Diamond street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300,

Sheridan Patrick, tavern, 523 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Sheaffer Jerome, tavern, Nos 47 and 49 Ross street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Shafer John W., tavern, No 1011 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Snider William P., tavern, No 1039 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Seibel Adolph, tavern, No 21 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Stratton George, tavern, No — Fifth avenue, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Shick Simon, tavern, corner of Fifth and Union streets, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Sullivan Ann, tavern, No 1087 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Schmitt Louis, tavern, No 80 Twelfth street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Sippal Leonard, tavern, No 534 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Smith Richard, tavern, No 23 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Smith Matthew, tavern, corner Forty-fourth and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Shutte Carl, tavern, No 1927 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Scobie Archie, tavern, No. 20 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Staddleman Joseph, tavern, No 720 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Strange Christian, tavern, No 145 Twelfth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Steiner Nicholas, tavern, corner Coal Hill and Pius street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Siegel Frank, tavern, No 1322 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Stafford James, tavern, No 44 Webster avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Seigworth Julius, tavern, Nos 123 and 125 Twenty-first street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Stoeckline Andrew, tavern, No —— Sarah street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Shaw Ann, tavern, No —— Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Schaunzenbauch Philip, tavern, No 269 Fifth avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Schnett John, tavern, No 39 Fourth avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Snyder Henry, tavern, No 86 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Stang A., tavern, corner Fourth avenue and Ferry street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Seiwert Frank, tavern, No 108 Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Sorg, Jacob, tavern, No 1417 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Smyth John, tavern, No 8 Seventh street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Sweney Roger, tavern, No 4 Seventh street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Schudmantle Michael, tavern, No 2628 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Smith Robert, tavern, Waashington Pike, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Smith Bernhardt, tavern, No 2,008 Sarah street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Stawdte Valentine, tavern, No 1,012 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Sproal Lawrence, tavern, No 48 Fifth avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Seifreth & Walther, tavern, No 2,600 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward. Pittsburgh, 300.

Schulz Henry, tavern, No 20 Market street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 320.

Shaler Henry, tavern, No 32 Diamond street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Simon Vincent, tavern, Penn, near Butler, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Specht Antone, tavern, No 586 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Scott Alexander, tavern, Second ward, above Brady street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 350.

Stiefel Earnest, tavern, corner Butler and Fourty-fourth streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Scott James, tavern, No 80 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Simpson John, tavern, No 25 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Shuck Jacob, tavern, corner Twenty-eigth street and Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Snyder Agnes, tavern, Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Shea Michael, tavern, No 1,024 Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Satter Joseph, tavern, corner Nineteenth and Sidney street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Sauer Christian, tavern, No 1208 Carson street, Twenty-eight ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Stelte Frank, tavern, No 157 Nineteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Sintz Gertrude, tavern, No 1607 Carson street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Stroup John C., tavern, No 58 Fifth avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Stein Barbara, tavern, No 48 Market street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Schmidt George, tavern, No 324 Fifth avenue, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Schafer George, tavern, No 1114 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Soffel Jacob, tavern, Lincoln avenue, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Stoughton William, tavern, Shakespeare street, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Smith John, tavern, No 127 Third avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Schiell, H., tavern, No 45 Water street, First ward Pittsburgh, 300.

Schmidt Frederick, tavern, No 78 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, 300.

Schmidt Adam, tavern, No 36 Market street, First ward Pittsburgh, 300.

Smith George W., tavern, No 1819 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Seidle Emanuel, tavern, No 218 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Scharff Hettie, tavern, Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Smith John, tavern, Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Stuart Charles, tavern, Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Sautter Charles G., tavern, Nos 109 and 111 Second street, Third ward, Allegheny, 335.

Snyder John S., tavern, No 49 South Diamond, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 500.

Schauzenbach, Christ., tavern, Perryville road, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Short Valentine Jr., tavern, corner Beaver and Fayette streets, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Sweeney Edward, tavern, Puebla avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Schlater Ferdinand, tavern, Nos 86 and 88 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Scott W. J., tavern, No 57 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 300.

Shinner Jacob, tavern, No 85 Second street, Third ward, Allegheny, 300.

Smith F. B., tavern, No 204 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Schmidt George, tavern, No 118 South Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Seifert Michael, tavern, Perrysville road, Second ward, Allegheny, 300.

Steurnagle George, tavern, No 63 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Sands James, tavern, No 595 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Shrimp Henry, eating house, No 128 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Sheld Jacob, tavern, Main street, Sharpsburg, 300.

Slater Matthew, tavern, Second street, McKeesport, 300.

Simpson Joseph, tavern, Elizabeth road, Mifflin township, 100.

Speilman Peter, tavern, Pittsburgh and McKeesport road, Mifflin township, 100.

Smith Peter, tavern, Thompson's Run, Mifflin township, 100.

Skillen James, tavern, Coultersville, South Versailles township, 100.

Shaler John, tavern, Perrysville plank road, Ross township, 100.

Stiver Jacob, tavern, Harmony road, McCandless township, 100.

Snyder Amelia, tavern, River road, Chartiers township, 100.

Schlessman J M., tavern, Washington pike, Union township, 100.

Shopene Michael, tavern, Kittanning road, Indiana township, 100.

Schulze Joseph, tavern, Brownsville road, Baldwin township, 100.

Serft Frederick, tavern, Steubenville pike, Robinson township, 100.

Schmetz Henry, eating house, Steubenville pike, Chartiers township, 50.

Seeger Peter, eating house, No — Fifth street, McKeesport, 100.

Schnitheis John, eating house, No 136 Madison avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Schopp George, eating house, No 243 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Segmond Jacob, eating house, No 90 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Schmitt Andrew, eating house, No 117 Chestnut street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Schlierbach Conrad, eating house, No. 135 East Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Sauer Casper, eating house, No 98 Chestnut street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Sherman Joseph, eating house, No 13 O'Hara street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Shaffer Louis, eating house, No 48 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Shaffer Ludwig, eating house, No 132 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Snyder Leonard, eating house, No 75 Park way, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Schmidt John, eating house, No 58 Middle street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Soontag, Conrad, eating house, No 374 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Staley Frederick, eating house, No 186 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Savage Francis, eating house, No 201 Rebecca street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Smith Mary A., eating house, No 646 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburg, 100h.

Smith Theodore, eating house, Steubenville pike, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Sullivan Owen, eating house, No 684 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Spence Margaret, eating house, No 235 Second avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Stiegerwalt Philip, eating house, No — Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Strickler Leanhart, eaitng house, No 1933 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Snyder Jacob, eating house, No — Pius street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Spreyer Peter, eating house, No 95 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Stopf Paul, eating house, corner Forty-second and Willow streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Schwertzer Jacob, eating house, No — Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Schlegel John, eating house, No 123 Eleventh street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Smitt George, eating house, No 5 Reed street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Seeler Charles eating house, No 235 Fifth avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Schupp Henry, eating house, No — Penn avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Sweeney Michael, eating house, No 10 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Sheehin Edward, eating house, No — Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Scheffhawer R., eating house, No 231 Center avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Stole Adolph, eating house, No 1506 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, 100.

Sullivan P., eating house, corner Forbes and Brady streets, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Skoins Gilbert, eating house, No 1016 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Swinehart Adam, eating house, Nos 563 and 565 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Schreibler John, eating house, No 538 Penn avenue, Tenth ward Pittsburgh, 100.

Strobel William, eating house, Washington avenue, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Schmidt L. F. C., eating house, No 1306 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Sherran James, tavern, No 66 Diamond street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Tegethoff Leo, eating house, No 660 Penn street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Tochterman Gotleib, eating house, No 240 Pride street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Tagg Mrs. M., eating house, No 5 Wood street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Toohey John, eating house, No — Harrison street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Theiler John H., eating house, No 497 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Tephford William, eating house, No 153 Wylie street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Tell Jacob, eating house, No 282 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 100.

Tschuty Anna, eating house, New Brighton road, Second ward, Allegheny, 100.

Thomas George, eating house, No 152 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Tschudy Henry, eating house, No 185 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Tress Philip, tavern, No 36 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 300.

Tephford William, tavern, No 36 West Diamond, First ward, Allegheny, 300.

Thoma John J., tavern, No — Center avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Trantsvetter August, tavern, No 256 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300,

Toussaint Adam, tavern, No — Penn avenue, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Thomas Ellen, tavern, No — Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Tranger Adolph, tavern, No — Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Trautman Adam, tavern, No 11 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh, 350.

Tendeem E. & H., tavern, No 65 Fifth avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 400.

Tool Henry, tavern, No — Fifth avenue Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Tyson John, tavern, No 1073 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Thomas John H., tavern, No 1297 Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Thompson Henry, tavern, No 603 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Torreyton F. M., tavern, No — Fifth street, McKeesport, 300.

Tynan, Patrick, tavern, No — Market street, McKeesport, 300.

Thomas Philip, tavern, Kittanning road, Indiana township, 100.

Thorp William, tavern, Amity, Mifflin township, 100.

Trax Jacob, tavern, Perrysville plank road, McCandless township, 100.

Unger E. J., tavern, Union Depot, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 512 50.

Uhlman Albert, tavern, No 351 Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ulrich Mary, tavern, No 39 Diamond alley, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ulrich Henry, tavern, No 1117 and 1119 Diamond, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Valtz Daniel, tavern, No 507 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Volker Valentine J., tavern, Verner Station, Verona borough, 300.

Valleley Patrick, eating house, No 144 Grant street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Vierheiler Henry, eating house, No 64 Diamond street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Ward James, tavern, Port Perry, North Versailles township, 100.

Weiskeyen Nicholas J., tavern, Thompson's Run, Mifflin township, 100.

Walker John, tavern, Evergreen Hamlet road, Shaler township, 100.

Warner George W., tavern, Harmony road, Marshall township, 100.

Wagenheiser Michael, tavern, Spring Garden avenue, Reserve township, 100.

Waldschmidt Henry, tavern, Glendale Station, Kilbuck township, 100.

Whitlock Robert, tavern, Beaver road, McClure township, 100.

Wolff Frank, tavern, Beaver road, McClure township, 100.

Willey Atwell, tavern, West Newton, Forward township, 100.

Walton John, tavern, Saw Mill road, Union township. 200.

Wigand William, tavern, Market street, McKeesport, 300.

Wolf J. F., tavern, No 209 Fifth street, McKeesport, 300.

Weber James, tavern, No 35 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Weitzler John, tavern, No 17 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 300.

Weber Julius, tavern, No 595 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Ward Peter, tavern, Washington pike, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wilson Henry, tavern, No 82 Fulton street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wilbert Christian, tavern, corner Washington avenue and Sycamore street, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wilhelm John, tavern, No 17 Diamond, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wayman William, tavern, No 14 — —, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wycoff Ely, tavern, No — Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wilbert John, tavern, No — Washington avenue, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wheeler George, tavern, No 12 Bedford square, Twenty-eighth ward Pittsburgh, 300.

Woods John A. & Co., tavern, No 106 Wood street, Third ward. Pittsburgh, 300.

Wegand Frank, tavern, No 102 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Weisert Julius, tavern, No 1 Wylie street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

White Patrick, tavern, corner High and Webster, Fifth ward Pittsburgh, 300.

Williams Jonathan, tavern, No 35 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wiggins James, tavern, No 444 and 446 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 325.

Weber Henry J., tavern, No 612 Penn avenve, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Weigand Adam, tavern, No 186 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Weber W. E., tavern, No 1700 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

White John, tavern, No 1 Seventh street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wilson John, tavern, No 56 Twelfth street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Welsh Joseph, tavern, No 21 Penn street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wintermitz Elizabeth, tavern, No 230 Fifth street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wagner Louis, tavern, No 134 Nineteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Welsh Ann, tavern, No — Main street, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Weidemeyer Frederick, tavern, Nos. 88 and 90 Third avenue, First ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Worth Frederich, tavern, No — Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wagner John, tavern, No 2,122 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Warrener George, tavern, No 495 Second avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wagner Charles, tavern, No 17 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Williams David, tavern, No 41 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wagner Adam, tavern, No — Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Wendstain John, tavern, No. 123 Twelfth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Welte Joseph, tavern, No. 145 Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Ward Thomas H., tavern, No 1311 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Waidler Mary, tavern, corner of Thirty-eighth and Butler streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Woods Michael, tavern, No — Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Walsh Thomas, eating house, Little Saw Mill road, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Weihl Philip B., eating house, Washington avenue, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Williams James, eating house, No 407 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Walters Mrs Mary, eating house, No 1002 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Walsh Henry, eating house, No 30 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Williams Michael, eating house, No — Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Wagner Henry, eating house, No 98 Sixteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Wilhelm Henry, eating house, No 2600 Josephine street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Webiner George, eating house, No 498 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Welsh Nicholas, eating house, No — Penn street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Wirth Gottleib, eating house, No — Willow street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Weigel Andrew, eating house, Forty-sixth street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Wall John C., eating house, No 46 Washington street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Weising Henry, eating house, Steubenville pike, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Wacker Magdalena, eating house, No 150 Madison avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Waspi Sebastian, eating house, No 43 and 45 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Wecker P. A., eating house, No 12 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Werner Edwin, eating house, No 102 Perry street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Walther John G., eating house, No 171 Chestnut street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Woernley Christ., eating house, corner Third and East streets, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Westwood Elijah, eating house, Bridge street, Sharpsburg, 100.

Wilbert Peter, eating house, Mann avenue, Chartiers borough, 100.

Yonker Frederick, tavern, No 119 Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Yichum Peter, Jr., tavern, No 124 Twelfth street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Yauer Charles, tavern, No 1101 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Yeckel Christian, tavern, Nos 339 and 340 Western avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 300.

Yaggi Anna, eating house, No 95 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 100.

Younger Gottlieb, eating house, No 51 Fourth street, Third ward, Allegheny, 100.

Yund Adam, eating house, 53 Diamond, Third ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Young Philip, eating house, Butler road, Etna borough, 100.

Zeder August, eating house, No 399 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 100.

Zimmerman Louis, tavern, No 144 Beaver avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Zimmer John, tavern, Butler street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Zaehringer Engenne, tavern, No 6 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Zoeller John, tavern, corner Sarah and Nineteenth streets, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Zeller Louis, tavern, No 2,116 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Zimmer Lucas, tavern, Penn avenue, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Zimmerman, F. X., tavern, corner Penn avenue and Winebiddle street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Zinser John, tavern, Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 300.

Zimmerman Philip, tavern, Market street, McKeesport, 300.

Zinkorn & Iffs, tavern, Perrysville, Ross township, 100.

Transfers.

Adennuer, Joseph, tavern, 523 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Fidel Gerner, 5.

Abraham, William, tavern, Elizabeth road, Baldwin township; transfer from James Arthurs, 5.

Buhl Herman, tavern, No 5 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Cappe & McCall, 5.

Baldinger Jacob, eating house, No 210 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny; transfer from Alfred Pfaff, 5.

Baker Henry, tavern, No 256 River avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny; transfer from Joseph Lofink, 5.

Beilstein George, eating house, No 324 Madison avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny; transfer from Louis Ceaser, 5.

Brophy William, tavern, No 650 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from J. W. Driscoll, 5.

Chrystal J. W., tavern, No 726 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Tim Kirby, 5.

Frey Daniel, tavern, No 432 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from George McCartney, 5.

Franzer & Dickman, tavern, No 455 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from C. Englekamp, 5.

Fisher Anna M., tavern, No 1109 Eleventh street, Birmingham; transfer from Francis Fisher, 5.

Flinn Michael, tavern, Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from John Hamilton, 5.

Foley William, tavern, No 15 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from William Woodall, 5.

Gallagher & Vallely, tavern, No 328 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from James S Fleming, 5.

Gordon Ezekiel, tavern, Harmarville, Indiana township; transfer from Thomas Hulings, 5.

Gucker Frederick, tavern, No 387 Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny; transfer from Jerome Fisher, 5.

Hines Michael, tavern, No 158 Twentieth street, East Birmingham; transfer from Louis Zeller, 5.

Kohles Frederick, eating house, No 18 East street, Third ward, Allegheny; transfer from Henry Dotzenroth, 5.

Kelly P., tavern, Noblestown road, Chartiers borough; transfer from Michael Nugent, 5.

Konig Peter, tavern, No 1804 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Jacob Wellstein, 5.

Mashey George, eating house, Opera House Saloon, Third ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from G. E. Reineman, 5.

Mann T. D. tavern, No 4 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Thomas Bailey, 5.

Marshall J. W., tavern, No 92 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from J. B. Roberts, 5.

McCoombs C. D., tavern, Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Adolf Rosencond, 5.

McCusker Owen, tavern, No 1255 Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from John Kennedy, 5.

McLaughlin Patrick, tavern, Second avenue, near gas works, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Maria Richards, 5.

McManis John, tavern, Main and Bridge streets, Sharpsburg; transfer from Dennis Healer, 5.

McKeag Isaac, tavern, No 451 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from D. McHugh, 5.

O'Brien J. J., tavern, No 59 Fifth avenue extension, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Joseph Sauts, 5.

Price Benjamin, tavern, No 442 Bingham street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Deitrich & Schultz, 5.

Rowley John, tavern, No 31 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from John Drew, 5.

Roberts David, tavern, No 17 Sixth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from G Mashey, 5.

Ralshouse R. J., tavern, No 183 Federal street, Second ward, Allegheny; transfer from L. Eisenlies, 5.

Schmidt Andrew, tavern, 117 Chestnut street, Third ward, Allegheny; transfer from Ferdinand Gucker, 5.

Schmidt Mary A., tavern, No 646 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Bolid Schmidt, 5.

Smith John, eating house, No 85 Middle street, Third ward, Allegheny; transfer from John Schulteis, 5.

Shaffer John W., tavern, No 1011 Carson street, Birmingham; transfer from J. M. Shafer, 5.

Thompson Henry, tavern, Butler road, Etna borough; transfer from Henry Seitz, 5.

Vallely Patrick, tavern, No 1015 Carson street, Birmingham; transfer from James Mu, 5.

Wicoff Eli, tavern, Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Jacob Maisel, 5.

Welty Joseph, tavern, No 145 Eighteenth street, Birmingham; transfer from George Brant 5.

Williams Jonathan, tavern, No 35 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from P. Ashort, 5.

Ward Peter, tavern, Washington pike, Union borough; transfer from Ann Blunder, 5.

Woernly John G., tavern, No 93 East street, Third ward, Allegheny; transfer from Catherine Kohles, 5.

Zeller Louis, tavern, No 2106 Carson street, East Birmingham; transfer from Henry Baker, 5.

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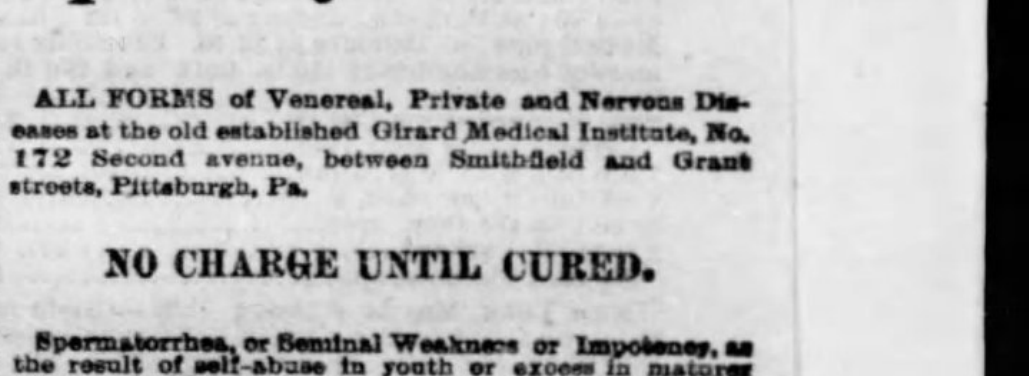

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